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RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

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The Queen's Visit to Canada in 1978

The Prime Minister announced today that Her Majesty the Queen's Royal Visit to Canada in 1978 will take place from Wednesday, July 26 to Sunday, August 6.

The Queen will visit Newfoundland, Saskatchewan and Alberta. As Her Majesty announced in the Speech from the Throne on October 18, 1977, she will open the Commonwealth Games in Edmonton on August 3. The details of Her Majesty's itinerary will be announced later.

The Prime Minister also announced the appointment, with the Queen's approval, of HENRY F. DAVIS as Canadian Secretary to Her Majesty the Queen and Federal Coordinator of Her Majesty's Visit to Canada in 1978.

Mr. Davis is the head of the Canadian Intergovernmental Conference Secretariat and will be retaining that position concurrently with the present appointment.

(biographical notes attached)

Mr. Henry F. Davis was born in Ottawa on January 30, 1914. He obtained his B.A. from Bishop's University, Lennoxville, in 1932, and his BCL from McGill in 1935, and was admitted to the Bar of Quebec in 1936. He served in the RCAF from 1940 until the end of the war and saw active service as a bomber pilot in Europe.

Mr. Davis joined the Department of External Affairs in 1946, serving abroad in Buenos Aires and as Minister-Counsellor in the Canadian Embassy in Paris, as well as on the delegations of many international conferences. On return to Canada, he was head of the European Division in the Department of External Affairs and subsequently Chief of Protocol and Chairman of the Government Hospitality Committee from 1960 to 1964. In that year he joined the Privy Council Office as a Special Advisor. Mr. Davis was appointed Secretary of the Constitutional Conference in 1969 and subsequently Secretary of the Canadian Intergovernmental Conference Secretariat in 1973.

He is currently National President of the YMCA of Canada. He has also been President of the Canadian Club of Ottawa, the National Gallery Association and the Red Cross.

Mr. Davis is married and has four children.



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NOTES FOR REMARKS BY THE PRIME MINISTER
TO THE
ECONOMIC CLUB OF NEW YORK
MARCH 22, 1978

It is always a pleasure to come to New York, one of the world's most extraordinary cities, a city which time and again has led the world to higher standards of creativity and initiative in every field of human endeavour.

It is a pleasure as well to bring you warm greetings from Canada to compensate for the infamous cold fronts and paralyzing snow storms we occasionally send your way - as modest reminders of what we could do to you if we really tried.

(FRENCH)

The greatness of New York is that it represents challenges, opportunities and achievements on a scale equalled in few other cities; and it is precisely about achievements, opportunities and great challenges - on a North American and global scale that I wish to speak to you tonight.

(ENGLISH)

These are difficult times. Recent economic performance has not been satisfactory, in our countries or in the world.

The United States suffered a deep and severe recession in 1974 and 1975. While your economy has rebounded strongly over the past two years, it has still not fully

recovered. In Canada, our difficulties came later than yours but we, too, have begun to recover.

The process of recovery is difficult and the road ahead may be long and arduous for us all. We meet tonight at a time when many in our countries and around the world, are concerned about balance of payments deficits, about the value of currencies on international markets, and about prospects for the continuation of economic recovery. What has made our choices of economic policy so extraordinarily difficult is that, while pursuing the normal course of recovery, we have been trying to come to grips with a number of very fundamental issues, so-called structural issues.

These events or processes have played an important part in arresting the three decades of growth which followed World War II. The extent to which they are resolved, will, I believe, determine the quality and steadiness of our economic recovery. Those fundamental issues as I see them are the following: first, the energy problem in all its ramifications; second, the deeply embedded question of stagflation; that deadly intermingling of slow growth and inflation; third, the trade and currency difficulties troubling the industrial world; fourth, the aspirations of the Third World; and fifth, within our own societies, the issues which surround our effort to combine economic efficiency with a higher quality of life.

There are, therefore, two parts to my talk this evening. I wish to speak, first of all, to our shorter-term economic difficulties and to the recovery that is under way. I will then turn to more fundamental and long-term issues.

I

The challenges facing the United States and Canada are great. But our governments and our peoples have been successful in facing great challenges before: drawing from them the dynamism and the strength that have supported our unceasing quest to enhance the quality of life and the dignity of our peoples. I have no doubt that we will succeed again.

Your example and your achievement are clear not only in the creation of wealth, but in your abiding commitment to deep humanitarian principle, a tradition in which President Carter stands before the world. Canada, following no less humanitarian principles, has grown to the status of a world industrial power in the brief span of 110 years. Canada's very conception defied all the realities of geography and economics. It was born of an act of political will, and has flourished as a result of the collective determination of its people.

My hopes for the world and my confidence that we will meet its challenges have been shaped in no small way by my country's history and by an appreciation that Canada is in many ways a microcosm of the world community.

The interdependence and diversity of the world community have their counterparts, to a degree, in the interdependence and diversity of Canada's regions.

Our country continues to be characterized by regional disparities that offend our sense of justice and frustrate our ingenuity.

We have, as well, our own version of a north/south dialogue in Canada. The economic development of

our vast northland, on terms that are fair to northern residents and that recognize the special position of our native peoples, demands perseverance, understanding and political commitment of a high order.

Within Canada, as in the world community, we have some regions that are predominantly energy producers and others that are predominantly energy consumers.

We have in Canada, as well, a linguistic duality and a cultural diversity that are, at once, a tremendous strength - a statement of our individuality - and a source of creative tension, driving us to search for new ways in which our national character can find expression. I know that the Premier of Quebec spoke to you a little over a year ago and referred to the independence of Quebec as a matter of "natural evolution". Frankly, if the history of Canada had been one of natural evolution, I would probably be here tonight, if at all, as a governor of one of your states. No, our history has been and will continue to be a testimonial to the collective determination of all its peoples to compromise, to accommodate, to succeed and prosper together. All in all, it is an impressive history.

I come now to the present in both our countries.

The United States has led the world recovery for the past two years. Your unemployment rate and your underlying rate of inflation are declining. Though investment lags, as it does the world over, there is encouraging evidence that your recovery will continue. Under President Carter's patient leadership you have continued to make remarkable repairs to the rents in your social and political fabric. You continue as a liberal democratic beacon to the world.

And in Canada? We shared, as did many others, in the three decades of virtually uninterrupted growth that followed World War II. Through the last decade of that period, Canada did very well indeed. From 1964-75 the pace of job creation in Canada exceeded that of all industrialized countries, and our rate of economic growth was exceeded only by Japan. Between 1967 and 1976, Canadian gross national product in constant dollars grew by 53% while, by contrast, U.S. GNP grew by 26%. Real disposable income in Canada rose by 73%; in the United States, it rose by 33%. Despite this very strong growth in Canada, the rate of increase of the Consumer Price Index was close to the same in both countries over this period (72% in Canada, 70.5% in the U.S.) We have become, in short, a major industrialized country with a standard of living that rivals your own, and a population that is one of the best-housed and best-educated in the world.

In the period from 1967-75, eight years only, Canadian productivity in our goods producing industries increased from 65% to 85% of American productivity levels. For durable goods, the productivity gap, over the same period, narrowed significantly from 30% to only 2%. But the important gap that remains in our relative rates of productivity, and our reaction to the energy crisis are critical elements in the understanding of our more recent performance. A determination to preserve both regional diversity and regional equity has been central to our vision of a national community. So when the OPEC shock reverberated around the world, we found ourselves not only less vulnerable than other countries but in a position to cushion the petroleum importing regions of Canada against that shock.

This decision to employ wealth generated from energy sources in the West to absorb the shock in the East - had a further important economic consequence. It delayed the immediate onset of the adjustment process that moved the rest of the industrial world towards recession. In contrast, real growth and employment continued to increase in Canada through 1974 and 1975.

But in an interdependent world we could not indefinitely escape the effects of international recession. We grew more slowly in 1976 and 1977. But even those years must be seen in context. We did not suffer a recession. And even though as I have said, your performance over the last two years has been very strong, the increase in both output and employment across the whole period from 1973 to 1977, was greater in Canada than in the United States. The real incomes of Canadians, after taxes and discounted for inflation, were 23% higher in 1977 than they were in 1973. By comparison, over the same period, the average real disposable income of Americans increased by 9%.

Why then did growth falter in Canada over the past two years? In part, we became the victims of our own success. Rapid increases in real incomes led not surprisingly to expectations that such increases could continue indefinitely. These expectations contributed to the continued stoking of the fires of inflation. And, for a time, Canadians lost sight of the fact that even with our advancing productivity we were not yet able to justify income-parity with the Americans. Wage settlements, by 1975 were showing an average increase of 22%. Average hourly earnings in manufacturing in Canada exceeded the U.S. average by 7% at this time. Our industries found that they were losing their ability to compete in world markets.

Since late 1975, when we introduced the government's Anti-Inflation Program, we have made a number of fundamental adjustments to our economic policies, and there is every evidence that these adjustments are taking hold. Our rates of wage and cost increases have subsided to reasonable and competitive levels. The depreciation of the Canadian dollar has gone a long way to restoring our competitive position in world markets. Due to increases in the price of food (much of which is imported at this time of the year) and the devaluation of our currency, inflation has been erratic.

But the rate of inflation, food excluded, is continuing to come down, slowly but steadily. Our record of productive time lost through industrial disputes has moved from one of the worst in the industrialized world in 1975 to one of the best in 1977. And despite the fact that our unemployment rate remains unacceptably high, and that no government can rest when its citizens want to find work and cannot, it must be recognized that jobs are once again being created at an impressively rapid rate. Over the last twelve months, from February 1977 to February 1978, more than 280,000 new jobs were created in Canada, well above our historical average of 250,000 jobs each year.

Consultations among Canadians have led to a renewed spirit of collaboration. With increasing frequency, the federal and provincial governments have been meeting with representatives of business, industry and trade-unions. We have very recently concluded an important and promising conference involving the provincial premiers and myself. Out of this collaboration, we have emerged with the common view that all governments must shoulder their share of responsibility for our economic difficulties. Given the civilizing direction of much of the growth of government expenditures, I believe that critical reaction to this growth can be overdone. But I acknowledge that we had moved too far, too fast. In the past three years, however,

we have demonstrated our determination to restrain the growth of government. We are now embarked on a very broad restatement of all our policies, both those which form the economic framework of the nation and those which deal with specific areas of economic activity. We are committed to further restrain the expenditure of governments, to reduce bureaucratic intrusions, and to seek new and improved means of serving collective needs.

We have also set for ourselves a number of medium term economic objectives, to guide our actions and serve as checkpoints on the road to recovery. These objectives reflect our commitment to sustained economic growth, with associated reductions in unemployment and inflation.

I take confidence in our prospects. We are probably as well placed as any other industrialized country to meet, within our own means, the future energy requirements of our nation. The array of major energy projects in Canada's future must be seen as a fundamental driving force of renewed activity.

We are a wealthy country - in mineral, forest, agriculture and water resources; in the seas around us; in our vast and undeveloped lands; in the industry we have built; in new technology; and, above all, in our people who, by the very existence and prosperity of Canada, have demonstrated our will and capacity to overcome the obstacles in our path.

Yet there is one particularly difficult challenge that continues to confront us - as Canadians. There can be no question that our economic prospects are clouded by the current uncertainty over the future unity of our country. We are engaged in a dialogue, often confused, sometimes

strident; but through it we are seeking - openly and honestly - new answers.

I view this dialogue as healthy, in the sense that it is a maturing process. Canadians are a people alive: alive to the virtues of linguistic and cultural diversity within our federation; alive to the challenge of creating from interdependent regions a strong and united country.

The reality of this challenge has raised the consciousness of nationhood among all Canadians. The people of Quebec have been forced, during the past eighteen months, to open their eyes to the negative consequences of separating from Canada - and they certainly don't like what they see.

People in the rest of Canada have been forced to contemplate what Canada would be like without Quebec, and they are rejecting that prospect with equal emphasis.

(FRENCH)

There is a growing realization among all Canadians that we would surely be a foolishly self-destructive society if we allowed our country to be fractured, because of our inability to imagine with generosity a solution to the problem of a federal state composed of different regions and founded on the recognition of two languages.

(ENGLISH)

The opening of our minds and hearts to each other is, I believe, creating a new willingness to support constitutional changes of the kind I will very soon be proposing to Canadians - changes which will enhance the ability of all our people to find political, cultural and economic fulfillment within a renewed Confederation.

I know that Canadians in all regions of the country will reaffirm their faith in Canada, and renew their commitment to make it work for the greater benefit of all. I am confident that the people of Quebec, when the choice is fairly put, will reject an ethno-centric nationalism in favour of a renewed and more productive relationship with their fellow Canadians.

I have spoken of the United States and I have spoken of Canada. What is there to be said about the relations between us? In my experience, relations between our two countries have never been better. Surely two nations that can reach agreement on the most massive private-sector investment project ever undertaken -- the northern pipeline -- are setting the world an example in cooperation.

The decision to proceed with the pipeline is but one instance of the wide-ranging and continuing conversations between President Carter and myself, between your administration and ours, between our private sectors. conversations that cover both broad goals and more particular issues.

The pipeline, however, is a good example of where we stand as neighbours because it illustrates clearly that in our relations with one another there is a mutuality of interest that can be enhanced by constructive cooperation. The bargaining on the pipeline was tough,

but President Carter and I recognized that there need be no winner or loser. The very nature of the project could make both our countries winners. So we achieved, through cooperation, that which neither of us could have achieved separately. Out of a shared recognition of growing interdependence and out of national interests that are mature enough to be directed outward, we were able to fashion a result that will serve both our peoples.

This realization -- that by good faith and good will -- we can make the whole larger than its parts is a hallmark of the past and current history of both Canada and the United States. I believe it must now guide each of us, and both of us together, as we reflect upon the still troubled state of our own economies and upon the uncertain state of the world community.

I have sought to describe how both of our countries, and indeed the industrial world, have begun to extricate themselves from the difficulties of the past four years. We must, of course, continue to concert our policies and move forward -- in a measured way -- restoring growth, reducing unemployment, but doing so while continuing to avoid renewed inflationary pressures. For the short run and medium term, we have made "policy" corrections of a very substantial kind and they are taking hold.

But I feel less confident that we, as nations, as communities, as people, are moving urgently enough to meet the more fundamental, longer term issues that confront us. Our economic difficulties have exacted their toll, not only on our national economies, but also on that complex set of institutions, agreements and understandings that define the international economic system of which we are all a part.

Within our countries we witness a pervasive questioning of governments, corporations and labour unions. There is a sense of mistrust that leads to the formation of narrow interest groups seeking to protect themselves at the expense of others and at the expense of the common good.

I do not believe that this uneasiness, or indeed the uncertainties which constrain investors, within our countries or within the international economic system will be greatly reduced until we have demonstrated our determination to face fundamental issues squarely and resolve them.

II

I turn now to these longer term issues and to the second part of my speech.

First, energy, for this audience, there is no need to rehearse the fundamental role which OPEC has played in the disruptions the whole world has experienced. The striking fact, however, is not so much that OPEC acted as it did, but rather than these actions caught the rest of the world so off guard and unprepared. There would now appear to be a consensus among experts that a dramatic oil shortage will loom again in the late 1980's.

It may be delayed a year or two by new oil supplies -- from the North Sea, Prudhoe Bay and Mexico. But, given present policies in the oil consuming nations, the world will experience again, and more deeply, the disruptions of the 1970's.

But must it be inevitable? Must the industrial countries -- through their inability to adjust -- yet again cripple themselves and at the same time doom the oil consuming countries of the Third World to an inevitably greater crunch? I do not believe so. Indeed, I believe, we have a particular obligation in Canada and the U.S. to see that this does not happen. Our obligation is both moral and practical. Morally, it is impossible to defend the rate at which you and we deplete the world's finite stock of oil; President Carter has made the issues and the choices starkly clear to the American people; our government has also done so. As a practical matter, exercising the right choices and setting the right energy directions would, I believe, remove one of the most important uncertainties in the minds of investors.

What we must do is evident. Canadian policy recognizes that the era of cheap energy is behind us. Though the OPEC action appeared arbitrary, we now know that new sources of oil supply and alternate sources of energy are costly, more costly than you or we are yet paying. We must, therefore, allow rising prices to constrain demand and to stimulate new supply. People must recognize that these rising prices are part of an essential adjustment, and not a part of a general inflationary process against which all can claim protection.

Conservation of energy must become a way of life -- in our personal lives, and in commerce and industry.

Our ingenuity must be invested in alternate energy sources and alternate technologies which are oil-conserving.

And we must get on with the energy projects we have planned in both our countries.

The second fundamental issue of which I spoke was stagflation, which continues to stalk the world. It is now conceded that neither unemployment nor inflation will yield easily to the traditional exercise of monetary and fiscal policies. Nor does inflation yield easily to a rise in unemployment. The difficulties are more deeply embedded within our institutions, our policies and our individual behaviour. We have fostered expectations of higher incomes that, in turn, have become an important part of the inflationary process. We have stimulated inflationary expectations which bedevil attempts to see inflation reduced. Although we have made substantial progress in reducing inflation, there is a real danger that we shall become content at a plateau of 8% annual wage increases and 6% inflation. Such a plateau would only be a new base from which the next wave of inflation would be launched.

Once again, the directions are evident. Governments must remove themselves as agents of inflation. They must not, through their access to the printing press, ratify excessive deficits through expansion in the money supply. They must be conscious that over-regulation of industry can breed inefficiencies. They must be careful in their social policy pursuits not to damage incentive. They must, with respect to their own employees, arrive at responsible and non-inflationary wage bargains.

Where power exists to realize excessive expectations, that power must be constrained - whether it be among public employees, corporations or trade-unions. Here too, the money supply must not be allowed to increase at a rate which would lead any one person or group to believe that excessive claims would be ratified through inflation.

We do not accept the concept that high unemployment is the price we must pay to keep inflation under control. The social costs of such a policy both in foregone output, but more importantly, to the individuals involved, is intolerable. With inflationary pressures under control we will be able to move more confidently back to full employment.

To all these ends, it will be critical for government to consult closely with business and labour within our countries and to continue to concert our policies bilaterally and internationally at Summit meetings, at the O.E.C.D., and through our international financial institutions.

The third fundamental issue I mentioned was world trading relationships. In these troubling times of payments imbalances, currency uncertainties and levels of unemployment that distress us all, no nation should turn towards protectionism, exchange controls or destructively competitive efforts to export its unemployment to others. The calamitous route of the 1930's is too well known to us. That is why we must urgently, but patiently, seek new arrangements and new accommodations. The vastly beneficial global trend towards freer trade and commerce must go forward. But in advancing freer trade, we must recognize that nations, as well as individuals wish to retain control over their destinies. No country wants to become a prisoner of a world economy that seems to be a mindless machine in which they are but interlocking (and interchangeable) parts.

This is why freer trade -- when it too aggressively evades others' markets -- when it too violently threatens long-established industries and communities -- can become destructive of world harmony.

We are all particularly conscious of the adjustment process at a time when world growth is slowed and jobs are scarce. But this is precisely the time to redouble our energies to ensure that wisdom and enlightened self-interest rather than a narrower parochialism guide our actions.

Not only must we make every effort to reconcile our interests and concerns with those of other industrial countries, but we must also admit as full partners in the councils of mankind, the countries of the Third World. For the aspirations of those countries are the fourth fundamental issue that I mentioned.

The events of the 1970's have been disruptive of the progress made in these developing countries through the 1950's and 1960's. There is evidence that they have recovered some ground in the last two years. And, Robert McNamara, the President of the World Bank, has reported discernibly better prospects for the period ahead than there were even twelve months ago. But he has noted, as well, that despite the progress we have made in the Seventh Special Session of the U.N. General Assembly, in Unctad IV at Nairobi and at CIEC, the North/South Dialogue in Paris which Canada co-chaired, the most urgent issues remain largely unresolved.

It is now evident that without an extraordinary effort on the part of the industrial world and of the OPEC nations we shall make little progress in narrowing the real income gap that exists between us and many countries of the Third World. Worse still, we shall make little progress in eliminating the poverty and penury of the more than one billion people in those countries. Once again this is a moral and a practical matter. There is a moral imperative to do what we can to eliminate starvation and deprivation in the world. And as a practical matter, we cannot hope to return the world to stability, economic growth and a growth in human spirit unless we can make this extraordinary effort.

The differences in culture and development among the countries of the Third World are as great, or greater, than among industrial countries. We do little service in concerting world efforts by conducting our councils as if there were a homogenous industrial view and a homogenous Third World view. For some, access to our markets is the issue and we must be prepared to facilitate such access. For others, an increasing capacity for self-reliance, in food, in the provision of other basic requirements, is the issue, and we must be prepared to respond. For many, assistance will be required and assistance can take many forms. What is appropriate in one country may be inappropriate in another.

We must not wait to put our own house in order, or to put the industrial world in order, before turning to third world countries. Their fortunes and ours are now inextricably bound together. I endorse Robert McNamara's proposal that we concert a magnificent development plan, a plan which would make clear the commitment required of us, a plan which could make a significant difference over the coming decades.

Last in my list of fundamental issues was the problem within our industrialized democracies of combining equity with efficiency. The experience of the last three decades has taught us some important lessons. Within industrial countries we have learned that a too rapid pursuit of equity can damage economic efficiency. But surely we have also learned that the single-minded pursuit of efficiency can result in strains to the fabric of our nations, whether these result from a damaged environment, gross inequality of opportunity, or institutions insensitive to human values. No doubt, restraint on the part of governments is now the watchword in North American and elsewhere. But I believe we can protect individual freedom and enterprise, serve fundamental demands of justice and equity, meet the collective needs of our communities, and do all of these things without the oppressive growth of government and bureaucracies.

The not-for-profit and voluntary sectors, of our societies could be made to flourish. Historically they have been the source of the humanizing social movements which were the life-blood of our liberal democracies. They have employed the creative energies of many of our people. Their decline has been inevitably reflected in a growth of government and commercial services. It has resulted in a loss of a sense of community. Surely we need this Sector. We need to develop alternate styles of work and leisure and we need to demonstrate that there are other ways of doing the community's work. On a broad second front we must give encouragement and sustenance to these efforts. There is no threat here, only boundless opportunity.

III

As I end this discussion of short term problems, and of more fundamental issues, I draw this conclusion - each of us - private and public leaders understand the work that lies ahead. What is required most is not new definitions or institutions or rhetoric, but a new determination to get on with the job.

Among industrial nations it was the insights of great men, the will of great nations that launched us upon the past three decades of growth. From the ashes of World War II there developed unprecedented prosperity in our two countries, in Europe and in Japan. There also developed new institutions - the United Nations and its agencies, Bretton Woods, The International Monetary Fund, The World Bank, and later the GATT and the OECD. These institutions have served mankind magnificently and will continue to do so. In my view, our need now is not so much institutional innovation as a rediscovery of the will and the vision which shaped these institutions - a new will freshly dedicated to confront new challenges.

I have said these are difficult times. As the world's industrial leaders you know that opportunity resides in difficulty and that our opportunities are vast. I feel you also hold the view that the people of Canada and the United States are more than equal to their share of the task.

What I have tried to say tonight is that the tasks are urgent but the road we have to follow is clearly marked.

We should not be discouraged by the length of the road we walk nor disheartened by the time our journey will take. Rather we should be invigorated by the health our walk will restore.

But let us walk briskly and with a will.



RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

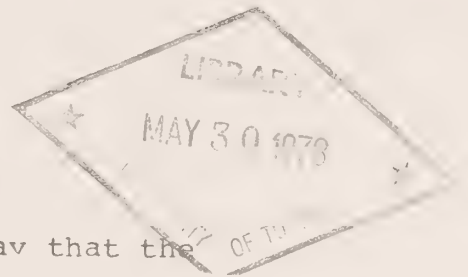
Date:

April 10, 1978

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SUMMIT MEETING - BONN
JULY 16 AND 17



The Prime Minister announced today that the Heads of State and Government of Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States of America have agreed to hold the next Summit meeting in Bonn at the invitation of Chancellor Schmidt on July 16 and 17. The European Community will be represented by the President of the Council and the President of the Commission in sessions dealing with matters within the Community's competence. The meeting will provide an occasion for the participants to review the world economic situation and to give impetus to national and international approaches that can contribute to a healthier world economy.

The world faces serious and interrelated economic problems. Their resolution requires approaches in various areas that, taken together, will reinforce each other in improving the economic situation. The interrelated issues to be addressed include: the achievement of more rapid global growth, with further progress in reducing inflation; energy; trade; international monetary matters; and cooperation between industrial and developing countries. These issues must be tackled by individual countries in a mutually supportive manner. The Summit participants will work to this end in developing their policies and in preparing for the July meeting.



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April 13, 1978

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The Prime Minister announced today the appointment of BRIGADIER HENRY PYBUS BELL-IRVING of Vancouver as Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia. He succeeds the Honourable Walter Stewart Owen. The date of his swearing-in will be announced shortly.

BRIGADIER BELL-IRVING was born in Vancouver January 21st, 1913, a third generation Vancouverite. Following studies at the University of British Columbia, he undertook a military career, seeing active service overseas in World War II, first as a Lieutenant in the Seaforth Highlanders, then rising through to Brigadier. He commanded the Seaforth Highlanders during the Italian campaign, and the 10th Canadian Infantry Brigade in Northwest Europe. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Order and Bar, and was twice mentioned in despatches.

Active in public organizations, Brigadier Bell-Irving is Vice-President of the Boy Scouts of Canada, a former commanding officer of the B.C. Corps of Commissionaires, and Past President of the Vancouver Board of Trade.

He is presently Chairman of the Board, A.E. Lepage Western Ltd. Brigadier Bell-Irving is married and has three sons.



RELEASE

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Date:

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The Prime Minister announced today the appointment of THE HONOURABLE MR. JUSTICE BERT JAMES MACKINNON of the Supreme Court of Ontario, Court of Appeal to the newly created position of Associate Chief Justice of Ontario.

Justice Bert MacKinnon, age 56, was admitted to the bar in 1949, and was a senior partner in the law firm of MacKinnon and Taggart of Toronto. He was created a Queen's Counsel in 1959, and appointed to the Supreme Court of Ontario, Court of Appeal on December 20, 1974.

Le Premier ministre a annoncé aujourd'hui la nomination de L'HONORABLE BERT JAMES MacKINNON, membre de la Cour supérieure de l'Ontario, au nouveau poste de juge en chef adjoint de l'Ontario.

Agé de 56 ans, le juge MacKinnon a été admis au Barreau de l'Ontario en 1949. Il était le principal associé du bureau d'avocats MacKinnon et Taggart de Toronto. Il a été nommé au Conseil de la Reine en 1959 et à la Division d'appel de la Cour supérieure de l'Ontario, le 20 décembre 1974.



RELEASE

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April 20, 1978

immediate

The Prime Minister announced today the appointment of SENATOR JEAN-PIERRE COTE as Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec. He succeeds the Honourable Hughes Lapointe. The date of his swearing-in will be announced shortly.

HON. JEAN-PIERRE COTE, son of a postal clerk and the second eldest boy in a family of ten children, was born in Montreal, P.Q., on January 9, 1926. He received his education in Montreal and nearby Longueuil where he attended Longueuil College. Later he studied at the Quebec School of Dental Technology, winning a gold medal for proficiency when he graduated in 1951.

In Longueuil he began his long association with the Boy Scout movement which lasted for about 20 years. He was made scoutmaster at the age of 17, one of the youngest ever to be appointed, and progressed to Commissioner of Boy Scouts for the Diocese of St. John's, P.Q.

It was also during this period that he became committed to working with the young and the underprivileged. He played hockey and football with local teams, coached hockey, and worked and lobbied for increased playground facilities

in his community. Because of his involvement in community affairs he was invited to run as School Board Director. In 1960, he was elected member of the Longueuil School Board, of which he became Chairman in '61. He held this position until he entered federal politics in 1962. Mr. Côté holds the silver medal of L'Ordre du Mérite of Longueuil, an honour which the city accords to its outstanding citizens.

In April 1963 Mr. Côté was elected to the House of Commons as the Member for Longueuil. He was re-elected in the general election of 1965 and again in 1968. He was appointed Postmaster General in December 1965 and held this portfolio until July 1968, when he was appointed Minister of National Revenue. Mr. Côté again became responsible for the Post Office in September 1970, first as Minister without portfolio responsible for the Post Office, and then, by Act of Parliament in May 1971, as Postmaster General.

On September 1, 1972, Mr. Côté was summoned to the Senate.



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immediate

The Prime Minister today announced the appointment of Major General M. GASTON CLOUTIER, CMM, C.D., as Seargent-at-Arms of the House of Commons. Major General Cloutier will assume his new responsibilities April 27, 1978.

General Cloutier was born June 6th 1935, at Drummondville, Quebec. He completed his junior and senior matriculation in Drummondville and attended Mount Allison University where he obtained a Bachelor of Arts Degree. He further pursued his studies at the University of Ottawa and did graduate work at the University of Liège. He enlisted in the R.C.A.F. in 1952 and trained as a navigator. He then served in a number of operational and staff positions. In 1962, he was appointed Resident Staff Officer at Laval University where he coordinated the recruiting and administration of students enrolled in DND educational programmes. In 1964, he was appointed Chief of Protocol for the Canadian Armed Forces in Europe as well as liaison officer with the French Liaison Mission in Paris. In 1966, he became Executive Assistant to the Commander of the Air Division in Europe and assisted in the negotiations of the transfer of Canadian personnel from France to Germany. Upon his return to Canada

in 1968, he attended the Canadian Forces Staff College in Toronto and upon graduation was appointed Bilingual policy advisor to the Chief of Personnel at Canadian Forces Headquarters, Ottawa. During this period, he also represented the Department of National Defence on the B&B committee at Privy Council. In 1970, he was appointed Coordinator of the NATO Ministerial Conference which was held in Ottawa. Following the NATO meeting, he served as Director of Policy Control and Review in the office of the Chief of Staff. From 1970 to 1978 he has been Executive Assistant to the last five Ministers of National Defence. He was admitted as an Officer of The Order of St. John (O.St. J.) on 23 February 1977 and appointed Commander of the Order of Military Merit (CMM) in December 1977. General Cloutier is a member of the International Institute for Strategy Studies and has served as Honorary President of the Eastern Ontario March of Dimes Organization. He was promoted to rank of Major-General on April 1st 1975. He is married to the former Joan Cahill of Summerside, Prince Edward Island. They have two children, Michael and Nancy.



RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

Date:

For Release:

Pour Publication:

April 21, 1978

immediate

The Prime Minister announced today that MR. CLAUDE WAGNER, Member of Parliament for Saint-Hyacinthe, has been summoned to the Senate.

CLAUDE WAGNER was born on April 4, 1925 in Shawinigan, Quebec. Son of Benjamin Wagner and Corona St-Arnaud, he was educated at the University of Ottawa and McGill University. In 1960, he became Crown Attorney and in 1964, a Sessional Court judge. He was first elected to the Quebec Assembly on October 5, 1964 and re-elected during the general election of 1966.

Mr. Wagner held the post of Attorney-General of Quebec from 1964 to 1966 and resigned as member of the Quebec National Assembly in February 1970. He was re-appointed a Sessional Court judge in March 1970.

Mr. Wagner was first elected to the House of Commons in 1972, and was re-elected in 1974. He is married and has three children.



RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

Date:

For Release:

Pour Publication:

April 27, 1978

immediate

The Prime Minister announced today the appointment of Mr. William Oliver as the Administrator for the purposes of the Anti-Inflation Act. Mr. Oliver will replace Mr. Don Tansley who has been appointed as Chairman of the Fisheries Research Board and Associate Deputy Minister of Fisheries. The appointment will be effective May 1, 1978.

Mr. William Oliver was born in Toronto on November 4, 1920. He joined the Ford Motor Company in 1938 and subsequently held several positions with the following companies: Research Enterprises (1941-1945), Spruce Falls Power & Paper Company (1945-1947), Hollinger Gold Mines (1947-1950), Lever Brothers Company Limited (1950-1969). In 1969 he joined the Treasury Board Secretariat where he became a Group Chief, Labour Relations. In 1976 he was appointed to his present position of Deputy Administrator for the purposes of the Anti-Inflation Act.



RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

Date:

For Release:

Pour Publication:

April 27, 1978

immediate

The Prime Minister announced today the following appointments to the Northern Pipeline Agency:

The Honourable M.A. Sharp, P.C. becomes Commissioner effective May 2, 1978.

Mr. Harold Millican becomes Administrator effective May 15, 1978.

The Prime Minister noted that Mr. Sharp would be resigning as Member of Parliament effective the day of his appointment.

The Honourable Mitchell William Sharp, P.C. member for Eglington was born on May 11, 1911 in Winnipeg, Manitoba. He was educated at the University of Manitoba, where he received his BA, and the London School of Economics.

After serving as Associate Deputy Minister and Deputy Minister of the Department of Trade and Commerce, Mr. Sharp was elected to the House of Commons in 1963 and became, on April 22 of that year, the Minister of Trade and Commerce. On December 18, 1965 he was appointed Minister of Finance and Receiver General and in 1968 he became Secretary of State for External Affairs. Prior to his resignation from Cabinet on September 12, 1976 Mr. Sharp had been President of the Queen's Privy Council of Canada since August 8, 1974.

Mr. Harold Millican was born on December 24, 1927 in Calgary, Alberta and was educated in the primary and secondary schools of Calgary. He attended the University of Alberta and the Banff School of Management.

In 1946, Mr. Millican joined the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and served throughout the Province of Saskatchewan. From 1949 to 1970 he worked for construction companies throughout Canada. In 1970, Mr. Millican joined the investment banking business of Merrill, Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith and in September 1971 he became Premier Lougheed's Executive Assistant.

In July 1974 he was appointed the first Deputy Minister of Federal and Inter-Governmental Affairs for the Province of Alberta and in January 1977 he returned to the private sector as Executive Director of the Canadian Petroleum Association in Calgary.



RELEASE

COMMUNIQUÉ

Date:

For Release:

Pour Publication:

May 23, 1978

immediate

The Prime Minister is pleased to announce the re-appointment of MR. JEAN-CLAUDE DELORME as President of Teleglobe Canada, effective June 1, 1978. Mr. Delorme was first appointed President of the Canadian Overseas Telecommunication Corporation (now Teleglobe) on June 1, 1971.

JEAN-CLAUDE DELORME is a native of Montreal, born in 1934, son of the late Adrien Delorme and Mrs. Marie-Anne Delorme. He received his early education in Montreal schools and graduated with his BA degree from Collège Ste-Marie, in Montreal. He continued his studies at the Faculty of Law of the University of Montreal, obtaining his degree in 1959.

Following his admission to the Bar in 1960, Mr. Delorme joined the Montreal law firm of Martineau, Walker, Allison, Beaulieu, Tetley and Phelan, practicing with that firm until his appointment, in 1963, as Secretary and General Counsel of the Canadian Corporation for the 1967 World Exhibition (Expo '67). In 1967, Mr. Delorme was awarded the Centennial Medal, the Service Medal of the Order of Canada, and the Gold Medal of the Czechoslovakian Society for International Relations.

Following Expo '67, Mr. Delorme acted as a consultant to the Council of the Bureau of International Exhibitions and to the Steering Committee of the Commissioners General of the 1970 Osaka Exhibition.

Following the conclusion of five years of service with Expo '67, Mr. Delorme joined Standard Brands Ltd. in 1968 as General Counsel and Administrative Assistant to the Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer, a position he held until his appointment at Telesat Canada.

In 1968, Mr. Delorme was appointed to the Board of Directors of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. Mr. Delorme is keenly interested and has long been active in community and cultural affairs. He is the president of Les Grands Ballets Canadiens, a member of the Board of the Museum of Fine Arts of Montreal and a past member of the Board of the Montreal and District Chamber of Commerce.

He is a member of the Quebec Bar Association. Mr. Delorme's clubs include the St. James' Club and the Cercle Universitaire of Montreal.

Mr. Delorme was appointed Telesat Canada's first Vice-President, Administration, Secretary and General Counsel in October 1969.

Mr. Delorme is married and has two daughters ages six and four.



RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

21
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266
Date: May 26, 1978

For Release:

Pour Publication:

SPEECH BY PIERRE ELLIOTT TRUDEAU,
PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA, TO THE UNITED NATIONS
GENERAL ASSEMBLY SPECIAL SESSION ON DISARMAMENT
NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1978

Mr. President,

I congratulate you, Sir, on your election to the Presidency of this Special Session devoted to disarmament. It is indeed fitting that this office be filled by such a distinguished representative of a country in whose capital, the idea of the holding of this Special Session was first advanced, in 1961.

Canada takes its place in a world discussion on disarmament as an industrial country, geographically placed between two heavily armed superpowers, with an obvious stake in the prevention of war in a nuclear age.

We are a member of a regional defensive alliance that includes three of the five nuclear weapon states. We are nonetheless a country that has renounced the production of nuclear weapons or the acquisition of such weapons under our control.

We have withdrawn from any nuclear role by Canada's Armed Forces in Europe and are now in the process of replacing with conventionally armed aircraft the nuclear-capable planes assigned to our forces in North America. We were thus not only the first country in the world with the capacity to produce nuclear weapons that chose not to do so, we are also the first nuclear armed country to have chosen to divest itself of nuclear weapons.

We have not, for more than a decade, permitted Canadian uranium to be used for military purposes by any country. We are a country that maintains strict controls over exports of military equipment and does not export any to areas of tension or actual conflict. We are, on the other hand, a major source of nuclear material, equipment and technology for peaceful purposes.

My excuse for reciting these facts is that it has been an assumption of our policy that countries like Canada can do something to slow down the arms race. But, obviously, we can do a great deal more if we act together. That is why a great responsibility rests upon this special session.

It is not the business of this session to negotiate agreements. That will be the task of others. What we are here to do is to take stock and to prescribe. High expectations are focussed on our deliberations in all our countries. To do justice to these expectations we must impart a fresh momentum to the lagging process of disarmament. The time for doing so could not be more opportune.

One of the most important instruments of arms control we have been able to put in place is the Non-Proliferation Treaty. It is also one of the most fragile because any party may withdraw from it on three months' notice. The Treaty reflects a delicate balance of undertakings. Many non-nuclear weapons states regard it as an unequal treaty. It is all the more important for the nuclear weapons states to strengthen confidence in the treaty. The best way to do so is to take early and effective steps to bring the nuclear arms race to a halt. That is the undertaking the nuclear weapons states assumed when they signed the treaty.

Non-proliferation is not the only dimension of the international system that is put at risk by an unrelenting arms race. Détente also is in danger. The dominant premise of a policy of détente is confidence. That is how it is defined in the Final Act to which thirty-five heads of state and government subscribed in Helsinki in 1975. Only in a climate of confidence will it be possible, over time, to transcend the realities of divergent ideologies and to fashion the links of a co-operation based on common interests and concerns. The arms race cuts across these purposes. The development of each new weapons system carries the risk of unbalancing the existing security equation. A policy of political détente, which has to be based on confidence, cannot be expected to withstand such strains indefinitely.

The arms race also defies the logic of an interdependent world. It is hardly credible that nations which have learned that their destinies are linked, that national aims can no longer be wholly realized within national boundaries, that beggaring our neighbours is the surest way of beggaring ourselves, should have discovered no better alternative to maintaining their security than an escalating balance of terror. And it is even less credible that, in a world of finite resources and in so many parts of which basic human needs remain unsatisfied, nearly \$400 billion in resources should have to be spent year by year for purposes of security.

Security, even absolute security, is not an end in itself. It is only the setting that permits us to pursue our real ends: economic well-being, cultural attainment, the fulfilment of the human personality. But those ends are all incompatible with a world of neighbours armed to the teeth.

(Translation)

On all these counts, we are right in having chosen this moment in time to pause and survey the disarmament scene. What we face is a general tendency to add to arsenals as the only way of correcting perceived imbalances in security. That way lies the logic of the arms spiral. We must recognize it for what it is: a search for security however elusive. And we must deal with it on its own terms. To attempt to divorce disarmament from security is to be left only with the bare bones of rhetoric.

ACHIEVING SECURITY THROUGH DISARMAMENT

How to achieve security through disarmament is the theme of the great debate that has been waged through much of the present century. We are taking up that debate again at this special session. The terms of the debate have been drastically altered in the last twenty-five years by two developments. One was the advent of nuclear weapons which has forced us to assimilate the concept of unusable power. The other was the transformation of the political map which has brought a whole host of new international actors into the disarmament debate. Perhaps it is useful, nonetheless, to review the principal strands of the historic debate to see what relevance they may have for our efforts at this special session.

The broad spectrum of proposals to achieve greater world stability and the reduction of tensions ranges all the way from what is sometimes called the declaratory approach to the notion of general and complete disarmament.

The declaratory approach encompasses the whole complex of non-aggression pacts, treaties of guarantee, security assurances and bans on the use of certain weapons. The classic example of this type of approach was the Briand-Kellogg Pact of 1928. The parties to it, which included all the major powers of the time, renounced war as an instrument of national policy and pledged themselves to settle disputes by peaceful means only. The Pact was regarded as the portent of a new era. The more devastating judgement of historians is that it clouded the vision of the statesmen of the nineteen thirties.

The declaratory approach is not dead. It is implicit in the idea of a commitment to non-first use of nuclear weapons. That idea is being seriously advanced by some and seriously entertained by others. It is difficult to dismiss because it would give expression and authority to a widely shared perception of international morality.

It may have a part to play as an assurance to countries that have renounced nuclear weapons. But it is important not to mistake the shadow for the substance. Declarations of good intent are no substitute for real disarmament. They need be violated only once. At that point they become scraps of paper. They have no impact on capabilities nor on the resources those capabilities consume. Indeed, their effect may be negative by diverting attention from the requirement of real disarmament which is to reduce armed forces and armaments.

If the declaratory approach places an unreasonable reliance on the value of good intentions, the notion of general and complete disarmament has proved to be equally unrealistic in its expectations. The term was coined at the World Disarmament Conference of 1932. But the notion was at the heart of the Covenant of the League of Nations. The Covenant spoke of the "reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety".

The perspective shifted with the coming into being of the United Nations. With the experience of the Second World War still fresh in mind, the emphasis of the Charter was on collective security. With the development of nuclear weapons and the failure of the ideas embodied in the Charter, general and complete disarmament again emerged as the dominant theme in the disarmament debate. It has since been reaffirmed in countless resolutions as the basic principle and ultimate goal of the world community.

It is important to remember how wide a range of vision was embraced by the concept of general and complete disarmament in the early nineteen sixties. What was envisaged was not only the disbanding of armed forces, the dismantling of military establishments, the cessation of weapons production and the elimination of weapons stockpiles. The counterpart to global demilitarization was a global security system involving reliable procedures for the peaceful settlement of disputes and effective arrangements for the maintenance of peace in accordance with the principles of the Charter.

The vision is not to be faulted. General and complete disarmament remains the ultimate goal of our efforts to advance the reality of disarmament. In practice, it raised serious questions in the minds of the negotiators: what should be the military balance at each stage of the process; what kind of an inspection system could be relied upon to give assurance that engagements were being carried out; how would an international disarmament organization be composed and with what powers would it be invested; what would be the shape of arrangements for keeping the peace in a disarmed world? In sum, what would be the impact of this ambitious concept on the security, not to speak of the sovereignty, of the parties at the end of the day?

In the fulness of time we have to find answers to these questions. But the fact remains that the answers have so far eluded us. It was natural, therefore, that we should have lowered our sights to the more practical aim of making progress towards a disarmed world by building it brick by brick.

(Text)

This is the course we have pursued over the past decade or so. Over that period, we have managed to negotiate a number of instruments of arms control on which we can look back as useful milestones in the construction of an international security system. As a result, the deployment of nuclear weapons on the seabed and in outer space has been precluded; biological weapons have been prohibited; environmental warfare has been outlawed in large measure; agreements have been reached to ban nuclear tests in all environments except under ground, and to halt the proliferation of nuclear weapons to countries not yet possessing them. These are not negligible measures even though all military significant states have not yet adhered to them.

Such measures we have taken are sometimes described as peripheral. I believe that to call them peripheral is seriously to underrate them. They are a great advance over declarations of intention because they deal with capabilities and they are, therefore, verifiable which intentions are not. They have an effect on the arms race by closing off certain options. It is true that the measures taken so far have foreclosed options that were, in large part, hypothetical. But they do set the stage for an attack on the heart of the arms race which is how to foreclose options that are real and, in the absence of restraint, inescapable.

THE NUCLEAR ARMS RACE

Against this background, let me turn to the nuclear arms race. The preservation of peace and security between the nuclear powers and their allies today rests primarily on the mutual balance of deterrence. Simply put, that balance means that any act of nuclear war by either would be incalculable folly. Nevertheless, the apparent success so far of this system in preventing a global war should not close our minds to the problems it raises.

What particularly concerns me, is the technological impulse that continues to lie behind the development of strategic nuclear weaponry. It is, after all, in the laboratories that the nuclear arms race begins.

The new technologies can require a decade or more to take a weapons system from research and development to production and eventual deployment. What this means is that national policies are preempted for long periods ahead. It also complicates the task of the foreign policy-maker because of the difficulty of inferring current intentions from military postures that may be the result of decisions taken a decade earlier. Thus, however much governments declare that they intend to pursue a policy of peace, their declarations cannot help but be called into question: for they have allowed the blind and unchecked momentum of the arms race to create and to put at their disposal military capabilities of an order of magnitude that other governments cannot prudently ignore.

In such a situation, there is a risk that foreign policy can become the servant of defence policy which is not the natural order of policy-making.

There is also a high risk that new weapons systems will revive concerns about a disarming first-strike capability; or that they will tend to blur the difference between nuclear and conventional warfare; or that they will increase problems of verification.

All this suggests that stable deterrence remains an inadequate concept. And such a concept is a poor substitute for genuine world security.

These dangers have been perceived by both major nuclear powers. I believe that both are serious in wanting to arrest the momentum of the nuclear arms race. They have been engaged in a dialogue on strategic arms limitations for several years. The dialogue has produced some useful quantitative limits and others are under negotiation. But the process is painstaking and as I have watched it, with a full appreciation of its importance to the security interests of my own country, I have wondered whether there may not be additional concepts that could usefully be applied to it.

The negotiations under way between the major nuclear powers have shown that it is possible to confirm or codify an existing balance of forces. But they have also shown how difficult it is to go beyond that and to cut back on weapons systems once they have been developed and deployed. That is not only because they are there and vested interests have been created in their deployment. It is also because it has proven immensely complex to achieve the magic formula of equal security by placing limits on what are often quite disparate weapons systems.

The conclusion I have reached is that the best way of arresting the dynamic of the nuclear arms race may be by a strategy of suffocation, by depriving the arms race of the oxygen on which it feeds. This could be done by a combination of four measures. Individually, each of these measures has been part of the arms control dialogue for many years. It is in their combination that I see them as representing a more coherent, a more efficient and a more promising approach to curbing the nuclear arms race. The measures I have in mind are:

First, a comprehensive test ban to impede the further development of nuclear explosive devices. Such a ban is currently under negotiation. It has long been Canada's highest priority. I am pleased that the efforts of Canada's representatives and those of other countries stand a good chance of success during 1978. The computer can simulate testing conditions up to a point. But there is no doubt in my mind that a total test ban will represent a real qualitative constraint on weapons development.

Second, an agreement to stop the flight-testing of all new strategic delivery vehicles. This would complement the ban on the testing of warheads. I am satisfied that, in the present state of the art, such an agreement can be monitored, as it must be, by national technical means.

Third, an agreement to prohibit all production of fissionable material for weapons purposes. The effect of this would be to set a finite limit on the availability of nuclear weapons material. Such an agreement would have to be backed up by an effective system of full-scope safeguards. It would have the great advantage of placing nuclear weapons states on a much more comparable basis with non-nuclear weapons states than they have been thus far under the dispensations of the Non-Proliferation Treaty.

Fourth, an agreement to limit and then progressively to reduce military spending on new strategic nuclear weapons systems. This will require the development of the necessary openness in reporting, comparing and verifying such expenditures.

(Translation)

It is arguable that the credibility of such an agreement could be strengthened by placing the sums released from national accounts on international deposit, at least for an interim period, possibly in the form of special loans to international development institutions. Such an idea would be in line with conventional thinking about what should be done with at least some of the savings from disarmament. But I do not think it makes good sense to penalize countries that act responsibly by cutting back on armaments.

I am much more attracted by the logic of the ideas advanced earlier this year by the President of France. I believe that, if penalties are to be exacted, they should be exacted from those who, by excessive military spending and in other ways, contribute to the insecurity of others. I hope that further thought can be given to these ideas before this special session draws to a close.

A strategy of suffocation seems to me to have a number of advantages. It is not merely declaratory because it will have a real and progressive impact on the development of new strategic weapons systems. It will have that impact in three ways: by freezing the available amount of fissionable material; by preventing any technology that may be developed in the laboratory from being tested; and by reducing the moneys devoted to military expenditure. It is also a realistic strategy because it assumes that, for some time to come at least, total nuclear disarmament is probably unattainable in practice. It avoids some of the problems encountered in the negotiations currently under way in that it does not involve complex calculations of balance but leaves the nuclear weapons states some flexibility in adjusting their existing weapons technology. It has at least the potential of reducing the risks of conflict that are inherent in the technological momentum of strategic competition.

The ultimate intent of a strategy of suffocation is to halt the arms race in the laboratory. But an offer to halt the arms race at any stage is also a step in the direction of genuine disarmament. The President of the United States has shown the way in recent weeks with his farsighted postponement of a decision to produce a special battlefield nuclear weapon. We must all hope that the response of the Soviet Union will be such as to make it possible to extend that postponement indefinitely.

NON-PROLIFERATION

So much for the vertical dimension of the nuclear problem. Let me now say a word about the horizontal spread of nuclear capabilities.

There are those who have a fatalistic view of the proliferation of nuclear weapons. They argue that nuclear proliferation is ultimately unavoidable and that there is little sense in putting undue constraints on the international flow of nuclear energy resources.

I do not share that view. I note with satisfaction that the list of countries said to be on the verge of a nuclear weapons capability is not very different today from what it was a decade or so ago. I believe world security would be seriously diminished by the further spread of nuclear weapons and that it is the responsible course for governments to pursue policies based on the presumption that proliferation can be stopped.

We in Canada have perhaps gone further in our support for an effective non-proliferation system than have most other countries. In part, this is the result of national experience. But in much larger part, it is a reflection of public opinion in Canada which does not believe that we would be serving the cause of a rational world order by being negligent in the requirements we place on Canadian nuclear exports.

I make no apology for Canada's precedent-setting safeguards policy though it has been criticized by some as being too stringent. Canada is asking of others no more than what we have ourselves accepted voluntarily as a party to the Non-Proliferation Treaty. We have not manipulated our safeguards for commercial advantage nor have we hesitated to accept commercial loss where our safeguards have inhibited nuclear sales. We have shared our technology freely with developing countries and we have applied our safeguards to all on a non-discriminatory basis and without trying to distinguish between capability and intention.

Canada judged it necessary to adopt a national policy even though nuclear transfers were already within the compass of international regulation. Canadian action was based on genuine concern about our role as a nuclear supplier. We did not think that the international safeguards system, as it stood, was likely to be equal to the problems posed by the advance of nuclear technology. Our object was to bring about a new, more effective international consensus. Canada recognizes that the international system will need time to adapt to the new energy situation. It is now accepted by all that nuclear energy will have to play an increasing part in meeting incremental world energy needs in the remainder of the century. It is equally accepted that the benefits of nuclear energy must be accessible to all countries having no alternative energy options.

It is understandable that, with the experience of another energy crisis still fresh in their minds, many countries would like to aim at a high degree of energy independence. In particular, they will expect to be protected against the interruption, without due cause, of essential supplies of nuclear fuel. Any new system will need to accommodate these aspirations.

But we shall also have to consider that we are hovering on the threshold of a plutonium economy. We shall have to make sure that the vulnerable points in the fuel cycle are capable of being adequately safeguarded by technical means and that, where that cannot be effectively done, we can devise institutional arrangements for international management. I believe that, in the end, the best prospect for countries to assure their national energy security lies in an international system that carries the confidence of nuclear suppliers.

There are limits to the contribution that can be made by nations acting unilaterally. I believe that Canada's efforts to date have been constructive and effective. But further achievement can be made only through multilateral agreement. We intend to play our full part in the working out of the assurances and the constraint that will inevitably have to form part of an enhanced international system of non-proliferation.

While nuclear proliferation remains a source of concern, it has shown itself amenable to control. That is more than can yet be said about the transfer of conventional weapons.

CONVENTIONAL RESTRAINT

The problem of conventional weapons is serious. This special session cannot afford to leave it unattended. Conventional weapons are the germs of a highly contagious disease. Eighty percent of the world's military expenditures are for conventional purposes. Some fifteen percent of those expenditures are accounted for by developing countries. Well over half of the developing countries devote at least ten percent of their public spending to military purposes; nearly a quarter of them spend in excess of twenty-five percent. It is with conventional weapons that 133 wars have been fought since 1945, involving 80 countries and killing 5 million people.

Meanwhile the transfer of conventional weapons is assuming massive proportions; in the aggregate some \$20 billion is being expended on it each year. There can be no first and second priorities, therefore, as between the nuclear and a whole series of conventional arms races. Both are relevant to the maintenance of world security; both are absorbing resources better devoted to other purposes; both are the legitimate business of an organization whose purpose it is to harmonize the actions of nations.

Text)

The traffic in conventional arms involves producers, consumers and the transactions between them. What can we do about it?

The more closely we look at the problem, the more clearly we can see that the question of sales is not easily divorced from the question of production. The production of military equipment is attractive for countries with an appropriate industrial base and with requirements of such equipment for their own armed forces. It contributes to national security; it reduces external payments; it creates jobs. Moreover, the attraction of production for defence is enhanced by the fact that some seventy percent of new technology today derives from the military and space sectors.

The problem is that the more states go into the production of weapons to meet their own security needs, the more tempting it is for them to try to achieve lower unit costs and other economic benefits by extending their production runs and selling such weapons abroad. Almost every country that produces some military equipment finds itself, to a greater or lesser degree, caught on the horns of this dilemma. My country is no exception.

Of course, any particular country intent on making a contribution to world security could decide to abstain from producing arms. But what significance would such a gesture actually have? So long as arms are being bought, arms will be produced. There is no particular moral merit in a country that is buying arms not producing them. And if the main reason for not producing them is not to be involved in selling them, it will have no practical impact on the arms race because other suppliers will readily fill the gap.

One way out of this dilemma would be for suppliers, acting in concert, to practice restraint. That is easier where the incentive for arms sales is mainly commercial. It is more difficult where considerations of foreign policy are involved. Canada is not an important exporter of military equipment. We account for about one per cent of world sales. We could accept any consensus that may be arrived at among suppliers to cut back on military exports. We recognize that our position differs from that of others.

The major powers, in particular, sometimes see arms sales as a means of maintaining a balance of confidence in situations where political solutions continue to elude the parties. But the major powers must also recognize that a balance of confidence can be achieved in such situations at lower levels of cost and risk. I welcome the recent decision of the United States and the Soviet Union to look for a basis of mutual restraint in their sales of conventional weapons.

Restraint by suppliers will help. But it is an incomplete answer to the arms traffic problem. It may also cause resentment among potential arms purchasers. For better or for worse, much of the arms traffic takes place between industrialized and developing countries. The purchasing countries seek, as is their right, to ensure their own security. In many cases, they seek no more than to maintain law and order on their national soil. To curb their right to acquire arms by purchase, even to place qualitative restraints on such purchases, would revive much of the acrimony of the North-South dialectic. It would be regarded, rightly or wrongly, as another instance where the rich are trying to substitute their judgement for that of the poor. Moreover, attempts to curb the transfer of conventional weapons would do nothing to change the incentive for acquiring them.

It is at the level of incentives that we are likely to manage best to come to grips with the problem of conventional weapons. The incentive to acquire arms is rooted in apprehensions of insecurity. The best way to allay such apprehensions is through collective regional arrangements. The countries of Latin America have set the world a useful example in turning their continent into a nuclear weapons free zone and in persuading outside powers to respect that status. Similar arrangements are conceivable, in Latin America as elsewhere, to deal with the acquisition of conventional arms. It would be for regional decision-makers to devise incentives for restraint and sanctions for excess in the accumulation of conventional arsenals and in the build-up of conventional forces. That, in the long run, seems to me the best prospect of curbing the conventional arms race without damage to the relations between nations.

PEACE KEEPING AND SECURITY

While we are exploring these and other ways of making progress on disarmament, we must also strengthen our joint capacity to maintain international peace and security. Substantive progress on disarmament is at best a matter of years, if not of decades. Meanwhile the security of nations is bound to remain precarious. In a world of a hundred and fifty or more states, many of which have claims upon their neighbours, and where resource shortages and population movements raise questions of life and death for millions of people, violence within and between states is a regrettable fact of life.

The United Nations was created to restrain and, if possible, to prevent war. Its record is a mixed one. But whatever we may think of its capacities, we must work as best we can to improve and to strengthen them. Recent events have demonstrated once again both the uncertainties of peacekeeping operations and the continuing need to make these operations a success. It must be our objective to create the conditions that will permit all members to respond quickly, impartially and effectively to threats to peace whenever they are called upon by the United Nations to do so. I make this plea on behalf of a country that has made peacekeeping a special plank in its defence policy and has participated in every major peacekeeping operation of the United Nations.

I want to add a brief postscript on the matter of institutions which is also before our special session. It is easy enough to change institutions. It is important to recognize, however, that new institutions do not necessarily make intractable issues less intractable.

I believe that it is right for the United Nations to deal with disarmament at two levels. Disarmament is a common concern of the world community and there must be a deliberative body in which the member states in their totality can periodically bring their views to bear on the disarmament process as we are doing here. Actual negotiations however, must continue to be pursued in a body of more manageable size operating on a basis of consensus. The decision of France to rejoin the disarmament dialogue is of major importance. It is a promising omen for the success of our deliberations. We also hope that the People's Republic of China will see its best interests served by joining its efforts to those of others in advancing the cause of disarmament.

Proposals have also been made to strengthen the capacity of the United Nations for research on disarmament matters and to make the results of such research more widely available. We welcome proposals of this kind. In this as in other matters of public policy, governments can only benefit from more informed discussion. Disarmament is the business of everyone but only a few are able to follow the issues. The consequence is that special interests dominate the debate and distort the conclusions. We must make sure that they do not carry the day. Dispassionate research and analysis, presented in terms that people can understand, would do much to right the balance.

Mr. President,

As long ago as 1929, that most eloquent of advocates of disarmament, Salvador de Madariaga, spoke of disarmament as being "really the problem of the organization of the world community". In the larger sense of the word, history has proved him right. The arms race we are here to stop is a symptom of the insecurity of nations. But it is more than that. It is a latent source of world catastrophe.

That is why this special session has been called together. It is the first major assize on disarmament to have been held since the end of the Second World War. We must not allow the opportunity to pass without putting our imprint on the course of events. We cannot expect to settle all the issues in our deliberations. We shall certainly not settle them by producing paper.

What we must try to achieve is a reasonable consensus on broad objectives and on a plan of action for the next few years. If we can do that, if we can hold out hope that the arms race can be reversed, we will have taken a significant step towards the better ordering of the affairs of our planet.

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-P66



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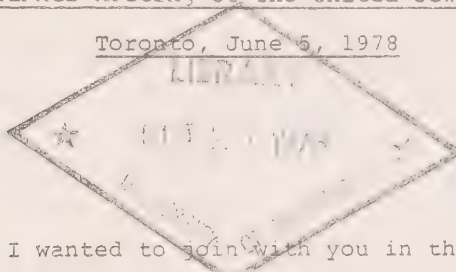
Date:

For Release:

Pour Publication:

Notes For Remarks By The Prime Minister
At A Dinner Meeting Of The United Jewish Appeal

Toronto, June 5, 1978



I wanted to join with you in the celebration of a very significant double anniversary. I wanted to pay tribute to you on the 30th anniversary of the founding of the United Jewish Appeal of Toronto. I wanted to share with you in the worldwide celebration of the 30th birthday of that modern miracle, the State of Israel.

You, and the 120,000 members of the Jewish community of Toronto, have reason to be very proud of what the UJA has contributed over the years to the improvement of Jewish educational and social services both in this city and in Israel.

In 1948, Israel was a state with great courage but with awesomely few resources. It was a state created by idealism, certainly not by wealth. Everything was in short supply except the determination that the homeland would be re-born and would live, proudly, joyfully, defiantly, and for all time.

There was not enough food in those days, not enough housing, water, electric power, hospitals, schools or factories, not enough jobs. But it was also a country whose people and prospective immigrants had no options. Those tragic remnants emerging from the Holocaust, the concentration camps, the refugee

camps in Europe, those detained in the barbed wire camps in Cyprus, and those already in Israel, had only one choice ... survival. Israelis, recognizing that they could not survive without a sense of humour, used to describe their country as a land of unlimited impossibilities.

And Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion could jokingly offer a job-seeker the position of Colonial Secretary in his cabinet. "But we don't have any colonies", said the man. "We don't have any money either," said Ben-Gurion, "but that doesn't stop me from having a Minister of Finance."

In later years, Prime Minister Golda Meir would publicly wonder why the Almighty, when he was choosing a place for the Promised Land, chose the only place in the Middle East which had no oil.

A small country on a great adventure, Israel has overcome odds which seemed insurmountable, and in the process has welcomed many hundreds of thousands of Jews from the more than 100 countries of the Diaspora. Despite meagre resources, severe economic pressures and constant threats to its security, Israel has astounded the world with its accomplishments in every field of human endeavour.

With every square inch of its territory steeped in antiquity, Modern Israel is acutely aware of its past --- aware that it is not a new community, but the re-birth of an ancient homeland first settled by the Israelites more than 3,500 years ago ... joyously aware as well that the cry of "Next year in Jerusalem", which for 19 centuries seemed an impossible dream, is now a proud certainty.

Antiquity infuses and gives added meaning to every phase of life. Copper is today being exported from Eilat the site of Solomon's copper mines 3,000 years ago. And in what other country have you heard of a general who won a battle by correctly predicting that an invading force would cross the border by the same route used by other invaders 2,800 years ago?

The early Jewish prophets were perhaps the first human beings to demand that justice rule man's dealings with his fellow man. In fidelity to that tradition, it is no more and no less than peace with justice which Israel seeks today.

In the meantime, Israel is a model to the world of creativity and productive accomplishment, of dynamic culture, and of unwavering courage and optimism in the face of adversity.

Look at the differences 30 years of work have made. Tel Aviv, the first truly Jewish metropolis in the modern world, stands on what were barren sand dunes not so very long ago. The Judean hills, brown and desolate for centuries, have turned green with trees, vineyards and farms. The Negev has been transformed from desert to fertile and productive farmland by irrigation and settlement.

Modern Israel, with its past anchored in antiquity and prophecy, its present focussed on survival and growth, its future tied to vision and hope, provides a homeland for those who were exiled, justice for those who were persecuted, refuge for those who lived the intense and fragile life of the ghetto, opportunity for the young, serenity for the old, and inspiration for the world.

It is a land of remarkable cultural creativity, where enormous financial sacrifices were made to provide education for all, where women have long been accorded full and equal rights in law, where everyone contributes and even the tourists are put to work planting trees. It is a land where democracy flourishes in the midst of incredible human diversity. It is a leader in health care, in medical and scientific research, in concern for the poorer countries of the world.

Israel, in fulfillment of Scripture, has become "a light unto the Nations", a valuable member of the world community, a living guarantee that there shall not be another Holocaust.

For all these reasons, and despite the shifting tides of worldwide political and economic forces, Canada shall remain firmly committed to uphold the integrity and security of Israel.

To you, and to the thousands of Metro Toronto Jews and non-Jews who have been partners with you in contributing to the Israeli miracle, I extend my congratulations and my hope that your spirit, your sense of purpose and dedication, will remain strong for as long as you live, for the good of Canada, of Israel and of the world.

Even as we celebrate Israel's record of achievement, however, we are deeply conscious of the fact that peace with justice in the Middle East remains an elusive goal, despite the efforts of people of good will on both sides of the conflict.

We are no less aware that only solid progress toward a permanent peace will allow Israel and its neighbours to assign a lower priority to military preparedness and armed strength, and a higher priority to economic and social development. Only peace can lessen their dependence upon foreign powers. ' }

Only the security of peace can replace the security of arms, turn tension and mistrust into a confident expression of the human spirit, and release for peaceful purposes the money and energies now devoted to arms and armies. Peace is far more than the absence of war and tension. It must mean security and mutual trust so that Israel can live in true harmony with its neighbours.

That is why Canadians rejoiced at the dramatic meeting of President Sadat and Prime Minister Begin in Jerusalem. While it is true that the momentum of hope stimulated by that visit has not been sustained in the way we would like to have seen, there remains a strong and sincere desire on both sides to resume the interrupted peace negotiations. I am confident they will resume. I am confident that peace will be achieved.

Canada stands ready to do whatever it can to lessen tension in the Middle East. Our interest and good will is tangibly represented by the presence of those hundreds of Canadian service men and women serving under the flag of the United Nations, enduring long periods of separation from their families and their homes because they and we want to help reduce violence and save lives.

Canada also stands ready, however, to firmly resist any attempt to involve us in the conflict in ways which are inconsistent with our national interest, our values, and the rights and dignity of our people.

That is why we have refused to co-operate with the Arab Boycott of Israel. It is in our national interest to expand our trade with all Middle Eastern countries, and we will seize every honourable opportunity to do so.

But we will neither sanction nor support any trading arrangement which seeks to restrict our freedom to do business where and how we wish, or which might involve Canadians in the kind of discrimination which is repugnant to the deepest principles by which this country lives.

We have recently clarified and strengthened our policy. We are determined to make sure that Canadian exporters know without question that this government will not assist those who would discriminate against Canadian Jews or companies, or those who would restrict the freedom of any Canadians to maintain enlarge or initiate commercial relations with Israel. Only Canada and the United States of all the countries in the world have taken such significant action.

We will turn the spotlight of public opinion upon any company which is refused government trading support because of acceptance of the boycott, and we will continue to consult with Canadians on the best methods of making sure that the rights and freedoms of the people of this country are not restricted by others.

Naturally, we would prefer our involvement in Middle Eastern affairs to be supportive of positive and helpful initiatives originating in that part of the world. I realize, as you do, that if peace is to be achieved, it will be because of initiatives taken by the parties directly involved. It cannot be imposed by others. Peace will come only when Arabs and Israelis sit down together and work out a way to live together with mutual respect for each other's rights.

The disturbing acceleration in recent years in the acquisition of armaments in the Middle East not only increases the prospects for destruction in the event they are used, but also diverts critical resources away from economic development.

The Latin American countries saw the futility of engaging in a constantly accelerating competition for more and better weapons, and decided to make of their continent a nuclear-free zone.

By that decision, no country became relatively weaker than its neighbours, no country was rendered defenceless. And possibly billions of dollars which would have paid for nuclear weapons have instead been freed for other purposes.

In post-war Europe, during the same years when Israel was becoming established as an independent state, countries which had been at war with each other saw the wisdom of identifying and developing their shared economic and political interests. If the European Economic Community could emerge from the horrors and animosity of the Second World War, is it too much to believe that a similarly liberating economic alliance can replace tension and hostility in the Middle East?

If you were to take five minutes to list the commodities and services which the Israelis and Arabs could profitably trade with each other, to their great mutual advantage, you would run out of paper before you ran out of time. A partnership between Arab oil and Israeli technology, for example, financed by the millions of dollars now being spent on weapons, has possibilities for human benefits almost beyond imagination.

If I may be permitted to quote from my remarks at the U.N. special session on disarmament ten days ago, I said that the arms race defies the logic of an interdependent world, and is an ultimately futile way of trying to gain security. I spoke of the need for collective regional agreements to exercise shared restraint in armaments, and I can think of nowhere in the world where such an agreement could be more liberating than in the Middle East.

I have spoken at some length about Israel, because I know its security and destiny are of great concern to you; but it would be a dreadful mistake for anyone to get the impression that the interests and efforts of the people here tonight, or of the United Jewish Appeal, are directed exclusively toward that country.

Those who have benefitted from your generosity in Toronto know differently. Your voluntary efforts have directed large amounts of funds into hospitals and health care, into Jewish educational institution and social service agencies. What is more, the Jewish community of Toronto has consistently provided major financial support for every worthwhile cultural and social improvement project which the people of Toronto have undertaken together.

You have demonstrated and are demonstrating the invaluable role played in Canadian society by voluntary community organizations. It is from such organizations that has flowed the initiative for most of the social and cultural programs which later became funded by governments, and became taken for granted as commonplace features of our quality of life. I am referring to such historic innovations as the establishment of universities and public schools, women's right to vote, care for the mentally ill, the disadvantaged and the handicapped.

Voluntary organizations in Canada continue to be the leading edge of social change, in fields such as day-care services, protection of the consumer and of the environment.

The voluntary sector, of which the United Jewish Appeal of Toronto is a conspicuously successful example, is a vital channel through which society expresses its values and builds a moral consensus for what should be sanctioned by law and financed by governments. Thus, over the years, governments have assumed responsibility for services which were pioneered and sold to the public by the voluntary organizations. Usually, governments have acted because voluntary efforts became so extensive and so popular that private resources could not continue to meet the challenge. Such is most obviously the case with education and health care, for example.

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There is a delicate balance to be maintained, of course, between government funding and the individual's responsibility to share more directly and personally in the support of community services. I believe that in Canada, because of the generosity and community spirit of our people, we have generally maintained that balance, even though some services now have to depend entirely on government funds.

The reason the balance has been maintained is that there are always unfulfilled needs in society. There are always people to be helped through direct voluntary intervention, always a range of services which government cannot afford to provide, or which can be better provided by the voluntary sector.

Through their public advocacy role, the volunteer organizations also help to ensure that government and business remain responsive to society's real needs. They suggest alternative remedies, conduct experimental projects. The Jewish Vocational Service, The Jewish Family and Child Service and The Jewish Immigrant Aid Society are just three examples of innovative and dynamic social agencies of immense sensitivity and value which are emulated by others.

But perhaps most importantly, the voluntary sector humanizes society by providing an organized outlet for the spirit of service to others, of active involvement in one's community. It preserves the values of self-help, caring and sharing upon which our democracy is founded. The volunteer fund-raiser or community worker fosters the spirit of independence and self-initiative and reliance which gave birth to Canadian community life, and which largely defines the kind of society in which we want to live.

The spirit of self help, traditional and integral to Canada's Jewish community, has been a fine example of what can be achieved by those who have a devotion to individual dignity, a great respect for self-sufficiency and a deep commitment to their traditions.

Those are some of the reasons why the United Jewish Appeal occupies a valued place in the life of Metro Toronto, and why I applaud wholeheartedly both the spirit and the results of your work.

Small, self-centered minds did not build this city. Narrow, isolated minds will not help it become an ever more caring and human community.

Only people like yourselves will do that. For what you have and will accomplish for your city, for your country, and for your beloved Israel, you have earned and will continue to earn the respect and gratitude of good people everywhere. I wish you success and satisfaction in all your efforts.



RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

June 19, 1978

For Release: immediate
Pour Publication

Prime Minister Writes to Premiers about
Implementation of Action Proposals in
Federal White Paper

The Prime Minister has written to provincial First Ministers to inform them that the Honourable Marc Lalonde, Minister of State for Federal-Provincial Relations, will be responsible for coordination, within the federal government, of proposals for action set out in Chapter IV of the federal White Paper -- A Time for Action -- that was released last week. The chapter is concerned with renewing the practice of federalism.

In his June 16 letter to the Premiers, the text of which was released today, the Prime Minister recalled the federal government's fresh commitment, set out in the White Paper, to consult the provinces whenever it contemplates taking action that is in a field of shared jurisdiction or that could have a significant impact at the provincial level.

The Prime Minister's letter contains a suggested schedule for intergovernmental discussion of a major study outlined in Chapter IV of the White Paper. This study would seek to clarify the respective responsibilities of the federal and provincial governments and to eliminate wasteful duplication. The suggested intergovernmental process could reach an important decision point at the First Ministers' Conference on the Constitution proposed for the fall. Exchanges between the governments may also include a meeting of Ministers responsible for Intergovernmental Affairs.



RELEASE

COMMUNIQUÉ

Date:

For Release:

Pour Publication
For publication
June 23, 1978

PRIME MINISTER'S MESSAGE
FOR SAINT-JEAN BAPTISTE DAY

(Translation)

Since it was first instituted some one hundred and fifty years ago, there have been many variations in the manner and spirit in which Saint-Jean Baptiste Day has been celebrated. The extent and nature of its celebration have changed. Its religious import has progressively weakened, so that now the holiday is completely secularized. But despite its transformation into a popular festival, it does remain the national holiday of all French Canadians, our symbol of self-affirmation.

Quebec is quite naturally the festival's focus, the bonfires of Saint-Jean bathing the rest of the country with their warmth. Our collectivity, a majority in its province, is the concentrated, dynamic, irreducible French core which ensures the development of other French communities in the larger Canadian context. It is not surprising, therefore, that Saint-Jean Baptiste Day flourishes in the Province of Quebec.

Never in its history has Quebec wanted to shut itself off, or remain turned in on itself. Well before the end of the Ancien Regime a character distinct from its European roots was emerging; Quebec was defining itself as decisively French Canadian, and animated by a spirit of adventure, was soon overflowing its boundaries and demonstrating the depth of its continental spirit. One of the most profound traits of our character is an attachment to freedom so strong that we refuse to be denied any of the rich inheritance this country has conferred on us.

The significance of Saint-Jean Baptiste Day is founded, therefore, on such sense of purpose that it can exclude no Canadian of French origin. Each Quebecer who publishes or exhibits a work knows that his immediate public is swelled by another - sparsely distributed and less numerous than the first, but no less attentive, since it, too, is eager for some indication to confirm its identity and renew its self confidence. Quebec's cultural message fascinates and stimulates all Francophones of the Canadian diaspora. Each worthwhile product of Quebec's cultural life soon finds fertile response in Acadia, in Ontario, across the Prairies and on to the Pacific Coast. Quebec's mission is not limited to these communities, however distant they may be, however far away they seem. But it is felt in them first, since as members of the same family they are entitled to prior consideration.

I know that the art and literature of Quebec have long since achieved a universality which merits increasing admiration from every quarter. Amongst this larger audience our English speaking compatriots are by no means the least enthusiastic. As more are able to understand as more become curious about what their French speaking compatriots are writing and doing they are increasingly impressed by what they find. They know and understand, one might say through experience, the well springs of Canadian individuality.

Furthermore, what happens in Quebec in other fields, such as science and technology, business and industry has the same fruitful influence on the rest of French Canada as Quebec's literature and visual arts. Each success, each affirmation of Quebec in these fields is of great import to our Francophone compatriots in other provinces, even if - in the ordinary course of events - they are sometimes only indirectly affected by them. And by the same token, there is no success of Francophones outside Quebec, and these are increasingly numerous and impressive, that does not contribute to the consolidation and enrichment of the whole of French Canada. As an example, the success of "la Sagouine" demonstrates that she is more than simply a character in an Acadian

play. She expresses the French Canadian soul with striking authenticity. There is no self deception when Quebecers see themselves reflected in her monologues. In relations between Quebec and other French communities, the situation is not, therefore, one of unilateral dependence but rather of organic interdependence in which the interests and aspirations of the whole of French Canada unite and find mutual recognition.

Today, French Canadians in every part of the country are moved by one and the same pride, by one and the same joy. Of this I am certain.



Office of
The Prime Minister

Cabinet du
Premier ministre

RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

Date:

For Release:

For Publication
For publication
June 30, 1978

PRIME MINISTER TRUDEAU'S
MESSAGE TO CANADIANS
JULY 1st, 1978

Every year, on the first day of July, we are invited to celebrate Canada and to review our understanding of its reality. This time we are confronted with the problem of the survival of our country. To this question I dare answer:

Canada must remain united because history made us out of the gift of a great encounter. Because however fortuitous, hesitant and complex, however difficult to accept and hard to live at times, that encounter has become the very fabric of our life as a nation, the source of our originality, and the foundation of our identity. Because only in this encounter, which time and circumstances and sheer will have cemented in a single national project, do our two linguistic communities find their meaning, concurrently with all Canadians.

We should cherish this unity because only thus, that is in our cohesive, diversified, enriched and dynamic duality, are we strong enough to persist in our being. Because considered separately we are weak. Because an isolated Quebec would be in danger of implosion and tempted by the inevitable authoritarianism of despair. Because a divided English Canada would fatally balkanize itself, perhaps to be eventually absorbed by the United States. Because supported by the deep trends of our history and working against the forces of disunity and separatism,

defying the common experience of the world and giving a lesson to the world, we willed this country. Because this extraordinary endeavour is far advanced along the ways of prosperity, social justice and liberty, so far advanced indeed that to quit our common and providential task would be a sin against the spirit of humanity.

Such is my answer to a scandalous question which circumstances impose upon us. Canadians, I am sure, will be worthy of their destiny.



RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

Date:

For Release:

Pour Publication

July 14, 1978

immediate

The Prime Minister said today that the Government of Canada is deeply disappointed that Soviet citizens who had been engaged in monitoring implementation of the Helsinki Final Act in the USSR should be found guilty on charges of anti-Soviet activities and in one case, treason. The sentencing of Anatoly Shcharansky, Alexander Ginzburg and Victoras Petkus will undoubtedly have serious implications for détente.

In signing the Helsinki Final Act the political leaders of the 35 participating States undertook to enhance respect for human rights and recognize the role of the individual in pursuing this goal. Now Canadians cannot help wondering how the Soviet Union can reconcile its present actions with the commitments it freely assumed at Helsinki. The sentences passed this week can only serve to inhibit the legitimate activities of Soviet citizens in monitoring their government's observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms. As long as charges of treason can be levied and harsh penalties imposed for such activities, there is an inescapable risk that the authority of the Final Act will be undermined. The Helsinki Final Act cannot be applied selectively; it must be observed in all its aspects.

The implications of the trials in the Soviet Union are therefore far-reaching. The Canadian Government has already tried to impress on the Soviet Union the difficulties that lack of progress in human rights can have on other aspects of the Final Act, and on détente generally.

We hope that the Soviet Union will reconsider its attitude towards its commitments under the Final Act and that those who engage in activities envisaged and sanctioned in that document will have full freedom to do so without fear of punishment.

The Canadian Government has offered several times to accept Anatoly Shcharansky in Canada. This offer is still open.



RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

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Date: August 6, 1978

For Release: IMMEDIATE

Pour Publication:

PRIME MINISTER'S STATEMENT ON THE DEATH OF POPE PAUL VI

The Christian world has lost an exemplary man of God today in the death of His Holiness Pope Paul VI.

Men and women of every faith recognized him as an outstanding moral leader who skilfully directed the Catholic Church through the eventful years following the historic Second Vatican Council.

Although he had no ambitions to succeed to the papacy, Pope Paul accepted that responsibility with generosity and a profound sense of commitment.

He will be remembered as a Pontif who sought always to make the Church a very relevant part of contemporary life.

His death will be mourned not only by hundreds of millions of Catholics throughout the world but also by all men and women who appreciate the value of wise moral leadership in our time.



RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

Date: August 9, 1978

For Release: immediate

Pour Publication

The Prime Minister announced today that the Minister of Transport, the HONOURABLE OTTO LANG, has been appointed Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada. Mr. Lang will retain the Transport portfolio.

OTTO LANG was born at Handel, Saskatchewan, on May 14, 1932. He received his early education at Cudworth, Englefeld and Humboldt, Saskatchewan, then attended the University of Saskatchewan, receiving his B.A. in 1951 and his LL.B. two years later. He received a Bachelor of Common Law from Oxford in 1955.

On his return to Canada in 1956, Mr. Lang was admitted to the Saskatchewan Bar and joined the faculty of the College of Law at the University of Saskatchewan, in Saskatoon. Five years later, at the age of 29, he became Canada's youngest Law Dean.

He held that position for seven years until he entered politics and was elected to Parliament as the Liberal member for Saskatoon-Humboldt in the general election in June 1968. Ten days later, he was appointed to Prime Minister Trudeau's cabinet as Minister without Portfolio with special responsibilities in the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

Early in 1969, Mr. Lang became acting Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources and a year later, he was named Minister of Manpower and Immigration. On January 28, 1972, he became Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada. He has been Minister of Transport since September 26, 1975.



RELEASE

COMMUNIQUÉ

Date:

August 28, 1978

For Release:

Pour Publication: immediate

The Prime Minister today sent the following
message to His Holiness Pope Jean Paul I:

(translation)

On the occasion of your accession to the
Papacy, I take pleasure in conveying to Your Holiness
the warm best wishes of the Government of Canada. It
is our firm hope that during your pontificate the
traditional influence of the Church will continue to
make itself felt, not only for the spiritual progress
of all mankind, but also for the advancement of the
great causes of the world today: peace, disarmament,
human rights and social justice.

I have the honour to be, Your Holiness's
obedient servant,

Pierre Elliott Trudeau

Le 28 août 1978

immédiate

Le Premier ministre a envoyé aujourd'hui le message suivant à Sa Sainteté le Pape Jean-Paul Ier:

(texte)

A l'occasion de Son accession à la papauté, je m'empresse d'offrir à Votre Sainteté les vœux fervents du Gouvernement canadien. Nous avons le ferme espoir que votre pontificat verra s'étendre encore l'influence traditionnelle de l'Eglise, tant pour le progrès spirituel de l'humanité entière que pour l'avancement des grandes causes du monde contemporain: la paix, le désarmement, les droits de l'homme et la justice sociale.

J'ai l'honneur d'être, Très Saint Père, avec le plus profond respect, de Votre Sainteté, le très humble serviteur.

Pierre Elliott Trudeau



RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

Date: November 24, 1978

For Release: immediate

Pour Publication

The Prime Minister announced today new appointments to Cabinet, the creation of a new Board of Economic Development Ministers, and the disbanding of the Ministry of State for Urban Affairs.

1. The Board of Economic Development Ministers

The Honourable Robert K. Andras has been named to the new Portfolio of President of the Board of Economic Development Ministers. The formation of this senior board of Economic Ministers represents a major change in Cabinet organization designed to focus and strengthen efforts to promote Canadian economic development. This initiative follows from the August 1st restraint measures and shift in priorities towards support for industrial growth. The new senior economic portfolio and Board of Economic Ministers will consolidate and co-ordinate present and future policies of "economic program" departments, and will improve delivery of these programs and services to industry. The Board's review and approval will be required for all economic development proposals going to Cabinet and Treasury Board.

Mr. Andras' first task will be to carry forward the industrial sector review with business and labour which was an outgrowth of the February First Ministers' Conference, and to lead the government's efforts to enhance co-operation and consultation with the provinces as well as the private sector.

Other members of the Board of Economic Development Ministers will be the Ministers of Industry, Trade and Commerce; Employment and Immigration; Regional Economic Expansion; Energy, Mines and Resources; Labour; Small Business, Revenue and Science and Technology. In view of their comprehensive responsibilities for economic policy and financial management, the Minister of Finance and the President of Treasury Board will sit as ex officio members of the Economic Development Board.

2. Disbanding of Ministry of State for Urban Affairs

In connection with Cabinet changes outlined below, the Prime Minister announced the disbanding of the Ministry of State for Urban Affairs effective March 31, 1979. This decision has been taken in recognition of the need for restraint in expenditure, and to limit the scope of federal government activity in areas where there is obvious potential for duplication of effort with other levels of government.

The Honourable André Ouellet has been named Minister of Public Works, and will retain responsibility for the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation and the National Capital Commission. He remains Minister of State for Urban Affairs until March 31, 1979.

The MSUA was created in 1971 under a section of the Government Organization Act providing for the temporary establishment of such ministries to develop policy in specified areas. The Government of Canada will continue to be concerned with urban development and the quality of urban life. Federal departments and agencies will co-operate actively with provincial and local authorities in support of their urban plans and priorities.

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3. New Cabinet Appointments

The Prime Minister is pleased to announce the following new appointments to the Cabinet:

THE HONOURABLE ROBERT K. ANDRAS has been named
President of the Board of Economic
Development Ministers.

THE HONOURABLE ALASTAIR WILLIAM GILLESPIE has been named
Minister of State for Science and Technology and
remains Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources.

THE HONOURABLE MARTIN PATRICK O'CONNELL has been named
Minister of Labour.

THE HONOURABLE ANDRE OUELLET has been named
Minister of Public Works.

THE HONOURABLE MARC LALONDE has been named
Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada
Minister responsible for the Status of Women.

THE HONOURABLE J. JUDD BUCHANAN has been named
President of the Treasury Board.

THE HONOURABLE ANTHONY CHISHOLM ABBOTT has been named
Minister of National Revenue and remains
Minister of State (Small Businesses).

MR. JOHN M. REID will become
Minister of State (Federal-Provincial Relations).

MR. PIERRE DE BANE will become
Minister of Supply and Services.

Attached are biographies of the new Ministers.

The HONOURABLE MARTIN PATRICK O'CONNELL, an investment dealer and economist was born in Victoria, B.C. in 1916. Educated at Queen's University, Kingston and the University of Toronto, he was first elected to the House of Commons in the 1968 general election. He was appointed to the Cabinet in August, 1971 and became Minister of Labour in 1972 until his defeat in the general election of that year.

From 1972 to 1974 Mr. O'Connell served as Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister and was re-elected to the House of Commons in the 1974 general election as the Member for Scarborough East. Since then he has served as Co-Chairman of the Special Parliamentary Committee on Immigration Policy and as a member of the Special Committee reporting on collective bargaining in the federal public service. He is Co-Chairman of the Canada-U.S. Interparliamentary Group.

Mr. O'Connell is married and has two children.

JOHN M. REID was born at Port Frances, Ontario on February 8, 1937. He attended primary and secondary schools there and in Atikokan, then attended the University of Manitoba and the University of Toronto where he received an M.A. degree.

Active in student politics, Mr. Reid became Special Assistant to the Hon. W.M. Benedickson, then Minister of Mines, in 1963. In 1975 he ran successfully in Mr. Benedickson's riding of Kenora-Rainy River after the latter was called to the Senate. He has been re-elected in the three successive General Elections.

In 1972 he was appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the President of the Privy Council. He has served on numerous Committees of the House and has been Chairman of the Standing Committee of Broadcasting, Film and Assistance to the Arts. He is currently Chairman of the Standing Committee on Procedures and Organization.

He is married and has three children.

PIERRE DE BANE was born on August 2, 1938. He attended St. Alexandre College, then studied law at the University of Laval, and at the University of Ottawa.

M. de Bané was called to the Bar in 1964 and then became professor of law at the University of Laval. As well as an active lawyer, he was a regular contributor during this time to two Quebec newspapers, le Soleil and l'Action.

In 1967 he was named Special Assistant to the Hon. Pierre Elliott Trudeau, then Minister of Justice. The same year he ran successfully in the riding of Matane and was elected to the House of Commons. He was re-elected in the same riding in the general elections of 1972 and 1974.

He was appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Secretary of State for External Affairs in 1972 and Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of State for Urban Affairs in 1974.



RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

November 27, 1978
Date

immediate
For Release

Pour Publication

The Prime Minister announced today the transfer of the Canadian Commercial Corporation (CCC) to the responsibility of the Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce from the Department of Supply and Services. The CCC is a Crown corporation established in 1946 with a very wide procurement and marketing mandate to assist in the development of trade between Canada and other nations. Until 1976 the CCC exercised only a portion of its mandate. Since then, at the direction of ministers, the Corporation has taken a more vigorous approach in support of the private sector in responding more effectively to opportunities for international turnkey projects, and multi-item acquisitions, primarily in the government-to-government field.

The transfer of the CCC to the responsibility of the Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce comes about as a direct result of the Corporation's increased trade promotion goal.



RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

Date: November 28, 1978

For Release: immediate

Pour Publication

The Prime Minister announced today that he will pay working visits to London and Paris on December 7 and 8. In London he will be received at lunch by Her Majesty the Queen at Buckingham Palace. Later, he will have consultations and dinner with Prime Minister Callaghan. In Paris the Prime Minister will meet with President Giscard d'Estaing who will receive Mr. Trudeau at luncheon.

The Prime Minister's discussions are expected to touch on a range of subjects, among which will be progress toward implementing the economic undertakings made at the Bonn Summit in July.

The Prime Minister will be travelling by commercial aircraft. His itinerary in London and Paris will be the following:

Thursday, December 7

- 13:00 Luncheon given by Her Majesty the Queen at Buckingham Palace.
- 14:30 Courtesy call on Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother, at Clarence House.
- 18:00 Bilateral meeting with Prime Minister Callaghan at 10 Downing Street.
- 19:30 Dinner given by Prime Minister Callaghan.

Friday, December 8

(The Prime Minister flies from London to Paris in the morning.)

- 13:00 Luncheon given by President Giscard d'Estaing at the Elysée.
- 15:00 Consultation with President Giscard d'Estaing.
- Private evening.



Office of
The Prime Minister

Cabinet du
Premier ministre

RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

Date: December 1st, 1978
le 1er décembre 1978

For Release: immediate
Pour Publication: immédiate

The Prime Minister announced today the appointment of the Honourable Jeanne Sauv , Minister of Communications, as Adviser to the Secretary of State for External Affairs on Francophone Affairs. This position was formally occupied by the Honourable Jean-Pierre Goyer.

Le Premier ministre annonce aujourd'hui la nomination de l'honorable Jeanne Sauv , ministre des Communications,   titre de conseiller du secr taire d'Etat aux Affaires ext rieures pour les affaires francophones. Cette fonction  tait assum e auparavant par l'honorable Jean-Pierre Goyer.



RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

Date:

December 8, 1978
le 8 décembre 1978

For Release:

Pour Publication: immediate
immédiate

ERRATUM

In the press release of December 7th concerning Parliamentary Secretaries, Dennis Dawson's given name was misspelled and the riding he represents is Louis-Hébert rather than Langelier as announced.

Dans le communiqué de presse émis hier au sujet des changements dans les nominations des secrétaires parlementaires, il s'est glissé une erreur dans l'orthographe du prénom de M. Dennis Dawson. De plus, veuillez noter que la circonscription qu'il représente est bien celle de Louis-Hébert et non Langelier.



RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

Date: October 5, 1978

For Release: immediate

Pour Publication:

The Prime Minister today announced the appointment of Cliff McIsaac, Member of Battleford-Kindersley, as Chief Government Whip and 26 Parliamentary Secretaries to assist Ministers in the coming year.

In accordance with the practice of appointing Parliamentary Secretaries for two terms of one year each, 19 members have been appointed for their second term of service. Seven new Parliamentary Secretaries have been appointed for their first term. These are Louis Duclos, Member for Montmorency; Claude-André Lachance, Member for Lafontaine-Rosemont; Pierre Bussièrès, Member for Portneuf; Hal Herbert, Member for Vaudreuil; Gus MacFarlane, Member for Hamilton Mountain; Jack Pearsall, Member for Coast Chilcotin; and David Collenette, Member for York East.

Parliamentary Secretaries and the Ministers to whom they are assigned are as follows:

Yvon Pinard (Drummond) to the Deputy Prime Minister and President of the Privy Council.

Al Martin (Scarborough-West) to the Minister of Finance.

Louis Duclos (Montmorency) to the Secretary of State for External Affairs.

Tom Lefebvre (Pontiac) to the President of the Treasury Board.

Claude-André Lachance (Lafontaine-Rosemont) to the Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada.

Charles Lapointe (Charlevoix) to the Minister of Transport.

Pierre Bussièrès (Portneuf) to the Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources.

Yves Caron (Beauce) to the Minister of Agriculture.

Aideen Nicholson (Trinity) to the Minister of
Consumer and Corporate Affairs.

Hugh Anderson (Comox-Alberni) to the Minister of
Indian and Northern Affairs.

Hal Herbert (Vaudreuil) to the Minister of State
for Urban Affairs.

Gilbert Parent (St. Catharines) to the Minister of
Veterans Affairs.

Gus MacFarlane (Hamilton Mountain) to the Minister
of State for Federal-Provincial Relations.

Crawford Douglas (Bruce-Grey) to the Minister of
Communications.

Raymond Dupont (Sainte-Marie) to the Minister of
National Defence.

Maurice Harguail (Restigouche) to the Minister of
Public Works and Minister of State for Science and Technology.

Jack Pearsall (Coast Chilcotin) to the Minister of
Fisheries and the Environment.

Don Wood (Malpeque) to the Minister of Regional
Economic Expansion.

Frank Maine (Wellington) to the Minister of
Employment and Immigration.

Robert Daudlin (Kent-Essex) to the Secretary of State
for Canada.

Ken Robinson (Toronto-Lakeshore) to the Minister of
National Health and Welfare.

Roger Young (Niagara Falls) to the Solicitor
General of Canada.

Yves Demers (Duvernay) to the Minister of
National Revenue.

Bernard Loiselle (Chambly) to the Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

Bill Andres (Lincoln) to the Minister of State (Multiculturalism).

David Collenette (York East) to the Postmaster General.



RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

Date:

December 7, 1978

For Release:

Pour Publication: immediate

The Prime Minister of Canada, the Right Honourable Pierre Elliott Trudeau, announced today that, on his recommendation, The Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of EDWARD RICHARD SCHREYER as Governor-General of Canada in succession to the Right Honourable Jules Léger C.C., C.M.M., C.D. Mr. Schreyer will assume office in late January, 1979.

Biography

THE HONOURABLE EDWARD RICHARD SCHREYER, B.A., B.Ed., M.A.
(Premier of Manitoba 1969-1977)

Born Beausejour, Manitoba, December 21, 1935; son of John James and Elizabeth (Bottfried) Schreyer - a pioneer district farm family.

Attended Cromwell Public School, Beausejour Collegiate, United College St. John's College (Anglican), University of Manitoba.

Served with Canadian Officer Training Corps - Royal Canadian Armoured Corps 1954- 1956.

First elected to the Manitoba Legislature in 1958 at the age of 22. Re-elected in 1959 and 1962.

Professor of Political Science and International Relations at St. Paul's University of Manitoba, 1962-1965.

Elected to the Canadian House of Commons 1965 as Member of Parliament for Springfield. Re-elected in 1968 as M.P. for Selkirk.

Elected as Leader of the Manitoba New Democratic Party in 1969 and elected in June 1969 as M.L.A. for Rossmere.

Sworn to office as Premier of Manitoba in July 1969; Minister of Dominion-Provincial Relations 1969-1977; Minister of Finance 1972-1976; Minister reporting for Manitoba Hydro 1971-1977.

Married Lilly Schulz June 30, 1960. Four children - Lisa 16; Karmel 14; Jason 11 and Toban 4.

Member of the Canadian Association of University Teachers; the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (1958-1978); and the Interparliamentary Union.



RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

Date

December 7, 1975

For Release:

Pour Publication

immediate

6

The Prime Minister today announced changes in the assignments of Parliamentary Secretaries, made necessary by the recent Cabinet shuffle. One additional Parliamentary Secretary, Denis Dawson (Langelier), has been appointed. Following is the revised list:

Maurice Barquail (Restigouche) to the Minister of Supply and Services.

Ed Beport (Vaudreuil) to the Minister of Public Works and Minister responsible for CMHC and NCC.

Pierre Bussières (Portneuf) to the Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources and Minister of State for Science and Technology.

Denis Dawson (Langelier) to the Minister of Labour.

Yves Demers (Duvernay) to the Minister of National Revenue and Minister of State (Small Business).

Parliamentary Secretaries and the Ministers to whom they are assigned are as follows:

Yvon Pinard (Drummond) to the Deputy Prime Minister and President of the Privy Council.

Al Martin (Scarborough-West) to the Minister of Finance.

Louis Ducloux (Montmorency) to the Secretary of State for External Affairs.

Charles Lapointe (Charlevoix) to the Minister of Transport.

Pierre Bussières (Portneuf) to the Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources and Minister of State for Science and Technology.

Denis Dawson (Langelier) to the Minister of Labour.

Yves Caron (Beauce) to the Minister of Agriculture.
Aileen Nicholson (Trinity) to the Minister of
Consumer and Corporate Affairs.

Hugh Anderson (Comox-Alberni) to the Minister
of Indian and Northern Affairs.

Hal Herbert (Vaudreuil) to the Minister of
Public Works and Minister responsible for CMHC and NCC.

Gilbert Parent (St. Catharines) to the Minister
of Veterans Affairs.

Claude-André Lachance (Lafontaine-Rosemont) to
the Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada.

Crawford Douglas (Bruce-Grey) to the Minister of
Communications.

Raymond Dupont (Sainte-Marie) to the Minister
of National Defence.

Tom Lelebyre (Pontiac) to the President of
The Treasury Board.

Jack Pearsall (Coast Chilcotin) to the Minister
of Fisheries and the Environment.

Don Wood (Malpeque) to the Minister of Regional
Development.

Frank Maine (Wellington) to the Minister of
Employment and Immigration.

Robert Dandlin (Kent-Essex) to the Secretary
of the Privy Council.

Ken Robinson (Toronto-Lakeshore) to the
Minister of National Health and Welfare.

Roger Young (Niagara Falls) to the Solicitor
General.

Yves Demers (Duvernay) to the Minister of
National Revenue and Minister of State (Small Businesses).

Bernard Lortie (Chambly) to the Minister
of Industry, Trade and Commerce.

Bill Andres (Lincoln) to the Minister of State
(Multiculturalism).

David Collette (York East) to the Postmaster
General.

Gus MacParlane (Hamilton Mountain) to the
Minister of State for Federal-Provincial Relations.

Maurice Harguail (Restigouche) to the Minister
of Supply and Services.



RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

Date

For Release:

December 8, 1978

Pour Publication

immediate

PRIME MINISTER'S CONDOLENCE

MESSAGES ON THE PASSING OF MRS. GOLDA MEIR

Prime Minister Trudeau sent messages today to the Prime Minister of Israel and to Mrs. Golda Meir's family, expressing his sorrow at the passing of Mrs. Meir and extending condolences on behalf of all Canadians.

The following is the text of the Prime Minister's message to Prime Minister Begin:

"My dear Prime Minister:

May I express, on my own behalf and that of all the people of Canada, our deepest regret and condolences at the passing of one of the greatest figures in the history of modern Israel, Mrs. Golda Meir.

From her early days, she dedicated her life to fervent and selfless service to the cause of Israel. Her country and her people were precious to her above all else and she served them faithfully with courage and fortitude. Simple and straightforward in manner, she had no desire for publicity and no interest in ceremony. Armed with a firm and powerful spirit and a sharp and critical mind, she played a vital role in strengthening a growing Israel.

To Canadians, she exemplified her people's determination to succeed and prosper. During her years in office, the Canadian/Israeli relationship, strong from the very beginning, developed and grew closer. Her own visits to Canada -- she was an official guest of the government in 1970 -- reinforced and strengthened at first hand Canadian respect and affection for her.

May her memory be a glory and blessing to her people."

Canada



Gouvernement
Publication

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

CABINET DU PREMIER MINISTRE

PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUÉ

Date: December 13, 1974
le 13 décembre 1974

For Release: Immediate
Pour Publication: Immédiate

The Prime Minister will officiate at the opening ceremonies of the 1975 Canada Games in Lethbridge. The President of the Games, Mr. Charles Virtue, announced last night in Lethbridge that Mr. Trudeau would be in Lethbridge to attend the ceremonies and some of the sports events scheduled for Tuesday, February 11, 1975.

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Le Premier ministre présidera aux cérémonies d'ouverture des Jeux Canada 1975, à Lethbridge. Le Président des Jeux, M. Charles Virtue, a en effet annoncé, hier soir à Lethbridge, que M. Trudeau se rendrait dans cette ville le 11 février 1975 pour assister aux cérémonies et à quelques épreuves.



PRESS RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

Date:

December 20, 1974

For Release:

Immediate

Pour Publication:

The Prime Minister announced today the following senior appointments:

MR. J. BLAIR SEABORN as Deputy Minister of the Environment, effective December 31, 1974.

MR. ARTHUR KROEGER as Deputy Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, effective immediately.

MR. ANDRE THERRIEN as Commissioner of Penitentiaries, effective December 28, 1974.

DR. JOHN S. HODGSON as Deputy Minister of National Revenue for Taxation, effective December 28, 1974.

The Prime Minister also announced the retirement of MR. ELGIN B. ARMSTRONG, Deputy Minister of National Revenue for Taxation. The Prime Minister took this opportunity to congratulate Mr. Armstrong on his long and outstanding career in the Public Service.

The retirement of MR. HUGH T. AITKEN, a Director and President of the Export Development Corporation, was also announced, effective December 27. He has accepted re-appointment for the period of January 1 to March 31 in order to allow the government adequate time to appoint a successor.

(Biographies attached)



JAMES BLAIR SEABORN was born in Toronto in 1924. He received his B.A. from Trinity College, Toronto, and his M.A. from the University of Toronto, specializing in Economics and Political Science. He served overseas with the Canadian Army in the Second World War.

In 1948 he joined External Affairs for what proved to be both a lengthy and interesting career. Between 1948 and 1967 he served in a number of positions in External including, First Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Paris; Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Moscow; Commissioner of the Canadian Delegation, I.C.S.C., Vietnam; Deputy Head of the European Division; Head of the Eastern European Section and Head of the Far Eastern Division.

1970 Mr. Seaborn was appointed Assistant Deputy Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs.

Mr. Seaborn is married and has two children.

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ARTHUR KROEGER, 42, is a graduate of the University of Alberta. In 1958 he was a Rhodes Scholar at Oxford University in England.

In 1954 Mr. Kroeger joined the staff of the University of Alberta as a sessional lecturer in English and in 1955 he was a French Master in Winnipeg. He joined External Affairs in 1958 and served in various capacities including, Secretary to the Canadian Delegation at the GATT Conference in Geneva; Second Secretary in the High Commission in New Delhi; and Counsellor in the Canadian Embassy in Washington.

In 1971 he moved to the Treasury Board as Director of the Defence and External Programs Division and in 1972 he was appointed to his most recent position as Assistant Secretary to the Program Branch in the Treasury Board.

ANDRE THERRIEN, 43, is a native of Montreal. He received his B.A. from the University of Montreal in 1953 and continued studying Law there until 1955. In that year he joined the Montreal School Board as a teacher and in 1956 he was appointed a School Director for the Bois-des-Filions School Board. While working as School Director he continued his studies at the University of Montreal and in 1959 he graduated with his M.A. in Literature.

Mr. Therrien joined the National Parole Service in Ottawa in 1959 as an analyst and in 1962 he was appointed an agent for the Service and moved back to Montreal. In 1965 he was named the Regional Representative in Montreal for the National Parole Service. Mr. Therrien began studying again at the University of Montreal in 1963 and in 1967 he received his M.A. in Criminology.

In March, 1969 he was appointed to the National Parole Board.

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JOHN S. HODGSON, 57, was born and educated in Montreal. He received his B.A. from McGill University in 1937 and continued his studies, as a Rhodes Scholar, at Oxford University where he received his Ph.D. in economics and history in 1940.

Mr. Hodgson served in the Royal Canadian Navy during the Second World War and after the war he was named Assistant Director responsible for planning for post-hostilities problems. He was awarded the O.B.E. for his outstanding staff work in the RCN Plans Division during 1944 and 1945.

In 1946 he joined Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation where he held a variety of senior positions, the last one being that of Executive Director. From 1958 to 1963 he was Assistant Secretary to the Cabinet. For the next three years he served as Deputy Minister (Finance) in the Department of National Defence, and in 1966 he was appointed Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister and Director of the Secretariat on Bilingualism. Between 1963 and 1968 he was a member of the Board of Directors of the Centennial Commission.

He was appointed Assistant Deputy Minister of Veterans Affairs in October, 1968 and in December of that same year he was named Deputy Minister of Veterans Affairs.

Mr. Hodgson has written numerous works, including the book, "Public Administration". He is married and has two children.

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ELGIN B. ARMSTRONG was born in Toronto in 1914; he attended elementary school there and obtained a Bachelor degree of Commerce from the University of Toronto in 1937.

With a year's accounting experience in industry, Mr. Armstrong joined the Public Service of Canada in 1938 in the Treasury Board Branch of the Finance Department. During the last years of his service with the Treasury Board he was responsible for handling defence matters.

In 1951, Mr. Armstrong became Assistant Deputy Minister (Finance) for the Department of National Defence in charge of budgetary and financial matters, and in 1960 he was appointed Deputy Minister of National Defence. In September 1971, Mr. Armstrong was named to his most recent position as Deputy Minister of National Revenue for Taxation

Mr. Armstrong is married and has two children.



RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

January 18, 1979
Date

For Release

Pour Publication

The Prime Minister today announced the appointment of MR. H. BASIL ROBINSON as Special Advisor to the Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs. In this capacity, Mr. Robinson will undertake special assignments, including initially advising on Canadian representation in the United States and on the official history of the Department of External Affairs. The appointment is effective January 15, 1979.

Mr. Robinson was born in 1919 in Vancouver, British Columbia. He is a graduate of the University of British Columbia (B.A.) and of Oxford (M.A.) where he was a Rhodes Scholar.

From 1942-1945, Mr. Robinson served with the Canadian Army in the United Kingdom and Northwest Europe. In 1945 he joined the Department of External Affairs and subsequently served at posts in London and Paris and as Minister in Washington.

Mr. Robinson was appointed Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs in 1964, responsible for matters dealing with disarmament, defence, and the United Nations. In 1966 he became Deputy Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs.

In March 1970 Mr. Robinson was named Deputy Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, where he served until his appointment as Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs in December 1974.

Mr. Robinson was appointed Northern Pipeline Commissioner in April 1977 and was responsible to the Prime Minister for the coordination of all advice to the Government on the need for a northern pipeline.



PRIME MINISTER · PREMIER MINISTRE

January 16, 1979

Prime Minister Trudeau and Liberal Party President, Senator Al Graham, announced today that GORDON GIBSON of Vancouver has accepted the position of National Director of the Liberal Party of Canada and Advisor to the Prime Minister. Mr. Gibson is currently leader of the British Columbia Liberal Party and a member of the Legislative Assembly of that province.

The Prime Minister said that Mr. Gibson's major task will be to help ensure the full participation of the Party membership in the development of campaign preparations.

To carry out this work, Mr. Gibson will work directly with the Prime Minister, Senator Graham and the National Executive, the Campaign Committee and the Prime Minister's Office.

"It is a strong Party system that makes a modern democracy function" said Mr. Trudeau, "and this appointment underlines the importance that I place on it. In consultation with Senator Graham and officers of the Party. We have selected a person for the job with a long record of party service, and a dedication to the concept that governments can best be renewed in their energies and guided in their service to the public by a vigorous Party."

"I have every confidence that Mr. Gibson will be of great assistance to Senator Graham in bringing the views of the Party officers and membership to the major planning and decisions that must be taken over the next few months."

On behalf of the National Executive, Senator Graham said, "I am delighted that a man who has been so active in the federal Party and has led the Party in British Columbia has accepted our invitation to take on this critical work at this time. Mr. Gibson brings to his new post a happy and very valuable combination of experience in the federal and provincial fields of party activity."

Mr. Gibson has submitted his resignation to the Speaker of the British Columbia Legislative Assembly and takes up his National Office responsibilities immediately.

Gordon Gibson was born in Vancouver in 1937. His education included Honours Mathematics and Physics at the University of British Columbia, Business Administration at Harvard, and research work at the London School of Economics.

Returning from London, he engaged in small business activities in Vancouver prior to going to Ottawa as an assistant to Arthur Laing, then Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources in 1963. Mr. Gibson became a member of the Trudeau leadership team in 1967 and Assistant to the Prime Minister in 1968.

In 1972, he resigned to run federally in Vancouver South, was defeated and returned to small business ventures and writing during the following year.

In early 1974, Mr. Gibson was elected in a by-election in the provincial seat in Northern Vancouver - Capilano. He was chosen as provincial leader in the fall of 1975 and was re-elected in North Vancouver later that year.

Mr. Gibson has been active in Liberal Party matters throughout his career.



January 19, 1979
le 19 janvier 1979

With the agreement of the Governor General designate, Mr. Edward Schreyer, the Prime Minister today released the attached exchange of correspondence between Mr. Schreyer and the Prime Minister concerning the Governor General's pension.

Avec l'accord de M. Edward Schreyer, qui a été désigné au poste de Gouverneur général, le Premier ministre a rendu public aujourd'hui l'échange de lettres ci-joint intervenu entre M. Schreyer et lui, concernant la pension du Gouverneur général.

Press Office
Service de presse

Ottawa, K1A 0A2

Dear Mr. Schreyer,

Thank you very much for your letter of December 30, 1978, in which you raise the question of whether it would be appropriate for you to receive the statutory pension for a retired Governor General commencing at the conclusion of the traditional five-year term. I am grateful to you for having broached this matter with me.

I am sure that the people of Canada wish, as Parliament ensured by the Governor General's Retiring Annuity Act, that those who serve in the position of Governor General of Canada should be adequately compensated and provided for in their retirement. The position is a high and demanding one, and it will occupy a central part of every incumbent's life. As you suggest, simply to have held the position of Governor General in itself would preclude subsequent employment inconsistent with the stature of the office. Certainly every

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Mr. Edward Schreyer
R.R. 3, Winnipeg
East St. Paul, Manitoba
R3C 2E7

Governor General has deserved and will, I am sure, continue to deserve the pension for which Parliament has made provision.

Nevertheless, as you are aware, the age of general retirement and pension eligibility has been a matter of active debate and discussion in contemporary Canadian society, with respect both to the private sector and to the public service. In this context, the conclusion of the traditional term of office of a Governor General would in your case make you eligible for the pension at a comparatively early age. Indeed other Governors General in the future could be similarly placed. In the circumstances, therefore, I agree with you that changes in the applicable legislation are desirable to recognize this situation.

It would be my suggestion that the pension arrangements for Governors General be changed to provide for a minimum age at which the statutory pension would commence. I agree with your suggestion that an appropriate age would be sixty. In other respects the pension would not be changed, so that, for example, the amount of the pension commencing at age sixty for a former Governor General who had left office some years before would be at the same level as if he had been receiving the pension since the actual date of retirement. I would suggest that provision should also be made to take account of the possibility of incapacity or disability before age sixty.

I think we must also ensure that surviving spouses of retired Governors General continue to be treated equitably: for that reason I believe that in the event of the death of a former Governor General

before age sixty, a surviving spouse should immediately begin to receive the spouse's pension payable under the Governor General's Retiring Annuity Act as if the former Governor General had been in receipt of his pension at the time of his death. For example, then, should a former Governor General die at age fifty-eight, his spouse would immediately receive, for life, one-half of the pension which he would have been receiving if no minimum age requirement had been inserted into the Act.

I want to thank you again for raising this question: I know that your concern for equity and fairness, even at some cost to yourself, will be appreciated by all Canadians.

If you agree, I suggest that our exchange of correspondence on this matter should be made public.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature, possibly "R. J. [unclear]", written in dark ink. The signature is stylized and somewhat cursive, with a large loop at the end.

F.R. 3, Winnipeg,
East St. Paul,
Manitoba

December 30, 1978

The Right Honourable
Pierre Elliott Trudeau,
Prime Minister of Canada,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A OA6

My dear Prime Minister:

As I acquaint myself with the many aspects of the operational details of the office of Governor General of Canada, I have noted that the Governor General's Retiring Annuity Act, 1966, provides a pension annuity at one-third of former salary to a Governor General at the time he ceases to hold office. A spouse who survives a retired Governor General receives one-half of the annuity paid to him.

I do not wish to raise any questions regarding the specifics of the pension as it applies to my predecessors, but I am concerned that I could become eligible for that pension at the age of forty-eight years, following the traditional five-year term for a Governor General. I do not expect to have concluded my full-time working life then, although I recognize that those who have held the position of Governor General are somewhat circumscribed in their subsequent activities. Nevertheless, I am of the view that it would not be appropriate for me to be in receipt of such a pension until I have reached the age of sixty years.

Accordingly, I would appreciate it if you could consider changes consequential to the foregoing to the pension arrangements for a retiring Governor General, other than as regards survivor provisions and disability, in this situation. Should you wish to proceed with changes, I would have no objection to the release of this letter.

Yours sincerely,



Edward Schreyer

(TRADUCTION)

Ottawa K1A OA2
le 18 janvier 19

Monsieur,

J'ai bien reçu votre lettre du 30 décembre dernier dans laquelle vous vous demandiez s'il serait convenable, dans votre cas, de toucher à la fin du mandat traditionnel de cinq ans, comme le veut la loi, la pension versée à un Gouverneur général retraité. Je vous sais gré de m'avoir saisi de cette question.

Je suis certain que le Parlement répondait aux vœux des Canadiens lorsqu'en adoptant la Loi sur la pension de retraite du Gouverneur général il s'est assuré que les titulaires de ce poste puissent recevoir, à l'heure de la retraite, une compensation qui corresponde aux responsabilités de leur charge. Cette fonction est à la fois noble et exigeante et elle tiendra une place importante dans la vie de tous ses titulaires. Comme vous le laissez entendre, le simple fait d'avoir rempli le mandat de Gouverneur général empêche un ancien titulaire d'occuper ultérieurement des postes incompatibles avec le prestige inhérent à cette tâche. Il ne fait aucun doute que chacun des Gouverneurs généraux a mérité la pension prévue par la loi du Parlement et je suis convaincu qu'il continuera d'en être ainsi.

Néanmoins, comme vous le savez, la question de l'âge de la retraite et de l'admissibilité à la pension en général a suscité de nos jours de vifs débats dans la société canadienne, tant au sein du secteur privé que de la Fonction publique. Dans votre cas, au terme des cinq années traditionnelles de votre mandat de Gouverneur général, vous aurez droit à la pension à un âge relativement jeune. Et il est fort possible que de futurs Gouverneurs généraux se trouvent dans la même situation. En l'occurrence, je conviens avec vous qu'il est souhaitable de modifier la loi pour qu'elle tienne compte de ce fait.

Monsieur Edward Schreyer
Route rurale no 3
Winnipeg (Manitoba)
R3C 2E7

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Je proposerais que les dispositions de la loi sur la pension du Gouverneur général soient modifiées de façon à ce qu'elles prévoient un âge minimum pour l'admissibilité à la pension. Je trouve comme vous que soixante ans serait un âge convenable. Les autres modalités entourant la pension ne seraient aucunement modifiées; par exemple, le montant de la pension touchée à soixante ans par un ancien Gouverneur général qui aurait quitté son poste quelques années auparavant équivaldrait à ce qu'il aurait reçu s'il avait bénéficié de cette pension depuis le moment réel de sa retraite. Je proposerais en outre de prévoir le cas d'une incapacité ou d'une invalidité avant l'âge de soixante ans.

Nous devons également, à mon sens, continuer à traiter équitablement le conjoint survivant d'un Gouverneur général retraité. J'estime donc que, dans le cas où un ancien Gouverneur général décéderait avant soixante ans, le conjoint survivant devrait commencer à toucher sur-le-champ la pension versée au conjoint en vertu de la Loi sur la pension de retraite du Gouverneur général, comme si l'ancien Gouverneur général recevait déjà cette pension au moment de son décès. Ainsi, si un ancien Gouverneur général mourait à cinquante-huit ans, sa femme commencerait à toucher immédiatement, à titre viager, la moitié de la pension à laquelle son mari aurait eu droit, n'eût été l'exigence de la loi à propos de l'âge minimum.

Je tiens à vous remercier une fois de plus d'avoir soulevé cette question. Je suis persuadé que votre souci de l'équité et de la justice, même si vous deviez en faire les frais, sera apprécié de tous les Canadiens.

Si cela vous convient, je propose que l'on rende public notre échange de lettres à ce sujet.

Je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur, l'expression de mes meilleurs sentiments.

(signée) P.E. Trudeau

Route rurale n° 3
Winnipeg
East St. Paul (Manitoba)

le 30 décembre 1978

Monsieur le Premier ministre,

En prenant connaissance des nombreuses particularités associées à la charge de Gouverneur général du Canada, j'ai constaté qu'en vertu de la Loi de 1966 sur la pension de retraite du Gouverneur général, ce dernier a droit, à la fin de son mandat, à une pension équivalant au tiers de son ancien traitement. De plus, le conjoint survivant d'un Gouverneur général retraité reçoit la moitié de la pension qui lui était versée.

Je n'ai nullement l'intention de soulever de question quant aux détails de la pension de mes prédécesseurs. Je m'inquiète cependant du fait que je pourrais avoir droit à cette pension à l'âge de quarante-huit ans, au terme du mandat traditionnel de cinq ans conféré au Gouverneur général. Je ne compte pas prendre ma retraite à cet âge bien que je reconnaisse que les personnes ayant déjà occupé le poste de Gouverneur général soient en quelque sorte limitées dans leurs activités ultérieures. Néanmoins, il me paraîtrait convenable, dans mon cas, de ne recevoir cette pension qu'à compter de soixante ans.

En conséquence, je vous serais reconnaissant de bien vouloir considérer les modifications que je vous propose d'apporter aux dispositions de la loi sur la pension

... 2

Le très honorable Pierre Elliott Trudeau
Premier ministre du Canada
Chambre des communes
Ottawa (Ontario)
K1A 0A6

de retraite d'un Gouverneur général, exception faite des dispositions relatives au conjoint survivant et à l'incapacité. Si vous décidiez de faire droit à mes recommandations, je ne verrais pas d'objection à ce que cette lettre soit rendue publique.

Je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur le Premier ministre, l'assurance de ma très haute considération.

Edward Schreyer



RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

Date: January 22, 1979

For Release: 11:30 am EST

Pour Publication:

Check against delivery

NOTES FOR THE PRIME MINISTER'S ADDRESS AT THE
INSTALLATION OF EDWARD SCHREYER AS GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA
OTTAWA, JANUARY 22, 1979

(text) Your Excellency,

It is a great pleasure to extend to you, as you assume the office of Governor General, an assurance of the warmest good will of the Government, Parliament and people of Canada. In their name, may I ask that your first official act be to convey to Her Majesty, the Queen of Canada, a message expressing our loyalty and affection.

(translation) You are taking on the responsibilities of your high office at a challenging time for Canada, and a no less challenging time for its Governor General.

The scope of that challenge is the true measure of both the trust which the citizens of this country place in your hands, and of their lively confidence that you will be a wise and helpful steward of that trust.

At first glance, the prerogatives of the Sovereign and of Her representative in our parliamentary democracy seem startlingly simple: the right to be consulted, to encourage and to warn.

But on closer examination, what a wealth of potential for furthering the common good lies hidden in those simple words. What great opportunities for helping to create and define the evolving spirit of a dynamic nation can be discovered in that simple description of your office.

Canadians look to their Governor General as a person of stature, broad experience, and commitment to Canada, a person whose insight and breadth of vision can lead us all to a deeper appreciation of the values we share, the greatness of character we have inherited, and the destiny which can be ours if together we will it into reality.

Above all, we look to you to help lead us toward a keener awareness of the strength and value of our country, its people, its system of government, and its rich history of achievement. Upon that awareness can be built an even stronger Canada, with a renewed commitment to individual liberty, and shared opportunity.

(text) You and your office are therefore a potent symbol of our unity and united purpose, and a symbol as well of the many streams of humanity which flow together into a uniquely Canadian experience.

Your commitment to public service, demonstrated as a Member of Parliament and as Premier of Manitoba, together with your thoughtful perspective on this country's problems and opportunities, eminently suit you for the role you are about to play.

Canadians have two special reasons to look to your term of office with more than the usual sense of anticipation. For the first time, the meaning of Canada will be expressed in a vice-regal voice tinged with a truly western accent.

We will hear about ourselves and our potential from the vantage point of one who identifies strongly with the open spaces and open people of the west -- with their history of pioneering struggle to set down new roots in a new land. We will be hearing from a man who shares the pride of the Canadian west in its achievements, and the enthusiasm of western Canadians to tackle the problems of further development.

The second reason why we look upon your appointment as an event of historic importance is that, again for the first time, our first family will represent those millions of Canadians who trace their ancestry to countries other than Great Britain or France.

I share with countless others the well-founded hope that you will help lead all Canadians toward a deeper understanding of the richness and variety of our cultural heritage.

Personally, I look forward to my weekly meetings with you, because I know that a man who has known the joys and anguish of elective office will offer unusually well-informed advice.

On behalf of Canadians everywhere, I thank you for accepting the responsibilities which are now yours.

I wish to acknowledge as well the great debt of gratitude which we owe to Her Excellency, Mrs. Schreyer. We are all mindful of the fact that, in supporting your decision, she has herself willingly assumed an equal share of your official responsibilities, and an equal share of the resulting personal sacrifices.

To both of you, and to your children, we extend our best wishes for many happy years in Ottawa.

May all your days in your new home be filled with joy and peace. May duty be a pleasure. May God grant you satisfaction and fulfillment in the service of Canada.



Office of
The Prime Minister

Cabinet du
Premier ministre

GOVERNMENT
Publication

RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

Date:

For Release:

Pour Publication:

February 7, 1979

immediate

MESSAGE FROM PRIME MINISTER TRUDEAU TO
PRESIDENT ZIA OF PAKISTAN, URGING
CLEMENCY FOR FORMER PRIME MINISTER BHUTTO

I understand that the appeal of Mr. Bhutto's against his death sentence has not been accepted by the supreme court in Pakistan. I would like to express the strong hope that the President of Pakistan will exercise clemency and commute the death sentence passed on former Prime Minister Bhutto and his associates. I am venturing to make this appeal on behalf of the Canadian government in the belief that such an act of mercy would be much appreciated by countries which have long admired Pakistan and supported its fight for the development of a better life for its people. The views of the friends of Pakistan were exemplified in a unanimous motion of the Canadian House of Commons on March 21, 1978 which urged that "the Government of Pakistan choose the option of mercy and commute the death sentence". I wish respectfully to commend this motion to you.



RELEASE

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Date:

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Pour Publication

CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY

Notes For Remarks By The Prime Minister

On The Occasion of a Dinner Honouring

The Prime Minister of France

Mr. Raymond Barre

Ottawa, February 9, 1979

(translation) Prime Minister,

It is an honour and a very great pleasure to
welcome you to Canada.

I join with all the people of Canada in greeting
you first of all in your capacity as Prime Minister of a
country which is a very special friend of ours.

The destinies of France and Canada were intertwined
for nearly two centuries. This glorious yet painful past
forged between our two countries a spiritual and blood relationship
which has withstood successfully the test of time and distance.

The dogged survival of these spiritual and family
links is reason enough in itself for the privileged relations
which have generally prevailed between France and Canada. However,
true friendship cannot survive solely on the basis of history.
To remain fully alive, it must be redefined and rediscovered
in each new phase of the evolution of our two countries.

Canadians are well aware that they have helped to give life and substance to this friendship in recent decades by fighting for freedom during the Second World War, by collaborating with France within NATO and by signing the final Act of Helsinki, by participating in United Nations undertakings and by assuming peace-keeping duties with French soldiers in Lebanon and, finally, by discussing common economic perspectives at summit meetings attended by both countries.

So, in welcoming you, Prime Minister, we are paying tribute not only to the France of the historic past, but also to the France of our own time, our companion in adventure and in battle. Together we want to work for peace. Together we want to promote co-operation between French-speaking countries within the world Francophone community. Together we want to encourage respect for human rights and bring about greater justice in relations among countries. Because France is one of the most authoritative voices in the Western world, we want to benefit from your wisdom and experience as we further our own efforts on the international scene.

To us, you are primarily, of course, the Prime Minister of a great world power, but you were also, and you still are, one of the principal architects of the European Economic Community, the brilliant and respected economist to whom Jean Monnet pays tribute in his Mémoires. No one is more aware than you are of the difficulties involved in reconciling economic common sense with the nationalistic ideals of small and great powers.

Therefore, I join with all Canadians in welcoming tonight a great European. Because of your lengthy experience in European Commission activities and the position which you now occupy, you are one of the most knowledgeable people with whom we can discuss Canada's economic relations with Europe in general and with France in particular.

We realize that a country cannot deal with France and at the same time disregard its membership in the Common Market. So we established a contractual link with the European Economic Community, because we wanted to inject new life into our relations with all Common Market countries, and especially with France.

That is why Canada, through our Ambassador to France, Mr. Gérard Pelletier, has become a strong advocate of an increase in the number of scientific and economic exchanges between our two countries. Reciprocity in these exchanges remains a priority for us.

Although Canadians for many years have been drinking your wines and eating your cheeses -- and the more fortunate among us have been wearing Saint-Laurent creations and using Dior perfumes, we recognized that it was time for us to look beyond this traditional view of France and discover a country in which industrial technology and scientific research are making great strides forward.

It was also to France's advantage to put aside Maria Chapdeleine and a folkloric image of Canada. With each passing year, France is discovering more about the true richness and complexity of our country.

(text)

It is true that Canada is still a young country and cannot yet match the centuries of cultural achievement which France has to share. With respect to trade, technology and science, however, France has much to discover in a closer look at Canada.

In the field of telecommunications, for example, France has realized that the know-how and experience of Canadians are virtually without equal in the world; and what is true of telecommunications is also true in many other sectors.

We must therefore actively look for areas where we can borrow France's knowledge and France ours, because it is by exchanging the best features of our skills and techniques that we will succeed in forging ties between Canada and France which will strengthen both our friendship and the true economic interests of our two countries.

However, to pursue that goal, Prime Minister, you would have to come back and visit more of Canada.

(translation) Of course, it is perfectly normal for you to explore the St. Lawrence Valley on your first official visit to Canada as Prime Minister of France. That is what Champlain did when he first arrived. However, as early as 1613, he travelled up the Ottawa River to discover Ontario's Great Lakes. What he saw during his travels whetted France's curiosity and aroused its desire to conquer the entire North American continent.

In 1671, under the leadership of Father Charles Chabanel, the French pushed north to Hudson Bay to develop the fur trade. In 1673, Jacques Marquette and Louis Jolliet explored the Mississippi, which Robert Cavelier de La Salle was to name officially the Colbert river on behalf of the King of France. Finally, in 1743, the two La Vérendrye brothers became the first Europeans to travel across the Prairies; and it was they who discovered our magnificent Rocky Mountains in western Canada.

During your next visit to our country, I hope that you will have the opportunity to retrace, at least in part, the routes taken by the first French explorers.

You will then be able to see for yourself that, like Cavelier de La Salle and the La Vérendrye brothers, twentieth-century French businessmen have boldness and vision, and their companies are already firmly established all over northern and western Canada.

You will find them in Alberta and the Beaufort Sea area, where the Aquitaine and French Petroleum companies own, among other things, concessions and interests of considerable economic and strategic importance.

You will meet them in Saskatchewan where the Amok company, for example, is mining rich deposits in which the provincial government has a very keen interest.

On the west coast you will see the first sites used by the Cement Lafarge company as it set out to establish itself across the continent. And while you are out west, people will tell you about the great natural gas pipeline about to be constructed along the Alaska Highway. They will also tell you about Petro-Canada's massive project designed to provide natural gas to the eastern provinces.

Canadians in the Atlantic Provinces are well acquainted with the excellent performance of the Michelin Company. Moreover, they are pleased to know that Petro-Canada is studying advanced French techniques for liquefying natural gas and transporting it by tanker.

They also share the federal government's interests in French technology for the construction of propulsion units for use in the nuclear-powered icebreakers required for navigation in the Far North.

Of course, French firms have also established themselves in Quebec. In just a few years Canadian Liquid Air Limited has become the most flourishing offshoot of the Compagnie Air Liquide de France. From its bases in Quebec and the rest of Canada, the company has expanded into the United States, Japan, Australia and Brazil.

The same is true of the Compagnie générale d'électricité which, after consolidating its bases in Quebec, branched out across western Canada.

You will see for yourself, Prime Minister, that, when they come to Canada, French businessmen automatically adopt a broad perspective, and are quick to use our national motto -- "A mari usque ad mare" -- as their own!

It is precisely this larger vision that we wish to safeguard, not only economically, but also politically and culturally, as we work for the renewal of the Canadian Federation.

French-speaking Canadians -- both those in Quebec and those scattered throughout Acadia, Manitoba, and Ontario -- have taken an active part in the Canadian adventure since it began. They therefore have a vested-interest in all the country's resources. The question is whether they can preserve their language and reinforce their cultural identity without sacrificing the benefits they enjoy in a pluralist federation, a federation with sufficient strength and flexibility to manage efficiently and justly a country and an economy which covers half a continent.

Personally, I am convinced that despite past slights and present difficulties, Quebecers are already able to live and work comfortably in French, as is their fundamental right. Their cultural security, as well as their economic and social vitality, have been strengthened considerably since Quebecers decided in the early sixties to take their destiny in hand and make up for lost time. Quebec does not need to break up the Canadian Federation to find its rightful place in the sun. That is my deepest conviction, and I am certain that the great majority of Canadians, including Quebecers, share this view.

Yet the existence of a secessionist government in Quebec has clearly shown that not everyone is of the same opinion. Canada is therefore now experiencing an internal crisis, the importance of which cannot be overestimated, and which may well prove to be a harrowing experience both for Canadians and for our long-time friends.

For when such a serious domestic problem arises, it is very tempting to burden friends with one's troubles. Doesn't the proverb say that it is during a time of trial that one discovers who one's true friends are? Yet friendship requires discretion, and I hope with all my heart that Canadians will have the good sense not to export our problems, and not to look far away for solutions which can only be found within ourselves.

If it is difficult for Canadians to agree on the true significance of what is happening in our own country, we ought to understand the problems of interpretation, risks of misunderstanding, and uneasiness our situation must cause for our friends abroad.

"If my friends are happy, I will be less miserable", wrote Voltaire. His words are an apt reflection of the attitude of sympathy and discretion that most of our French friends have adopted toward Quebec and the rest of Canada in the midst of our present internal strife.

One of your ministers endeavoured to express this attitude in a more succinct manner. "Neither interference nor indifference", said Alain Peyrefitte to Quebecers. If he was thereby describing the kind of understanding and deep respect which you have shown toward both French-speaking and English-speaking Canada since the beginning of your visit, and if both countries are able to maintain that level of open-mindedness and sensitivity, then I am convinced, Prime Minister, that the friendship between France and Canada can surmount the current challenges. Indeed, our friendship will be strengthened and brought closer to that level of maturity and reciprocity which we have been seeking together for so many years.

Comparing skill in intuition with skill in geometry, Pascal advocated a proper equilibrium between the languages of the heart and of the mind. Permit me now, Prime Minister, to propose a toast to that quality of Pascalian equilibrium which you and Madame Barre have so effortlessly demonstrated throughout the two days you have spent among us. You have brought to life before our eyes one of the noblest and most admirable qualities of the French character.



RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

Date:

February 12, 1979

For Release:

Pour Publication Immédiate

The Prime Minister made public today the list of eleven subjects which at last week's First Ministers Conference he proposed for study in the second phase of the continuing constitutional review. The Prime Minister said that, in the second phase, work would continue on a number of subjects which had been discussed but not resolved at the Conference. Despite the lack of unanimity on most items in the "first list" of subjects discussed at the Conference, much progress had been made, and it would be important to build further in the coming months on what had already been achieved.

With regard to the eleven subjects he had proposed for this second phase the Prime Minister noted that in general they are items where the present Constitution makes no specific provision, or where it is imprecise and where clarification would be helpful. Seven of the eleven items concern the powers to manage the economy and to maintain an effective economic union. They therefore relate to what the Pepin-Robarts Report calls "the surplus from economic union".

The Prime Minister says he attaches particular importance to the item which concerns the place of Canada's native peoples in a new Constitution. He said he hoped that representatives of the native peoples would participate in the work on this question.

The Prime Minister says it is quite possible that one or more provincial governments may want to propose additions to this "second list".

"SECOND LIST" OF ITEMS FOR STUDY IN
THE CONTINUING CONSTITUTIONAL REVIEW

1. Powers in the economic field to fight inflation, unemployment and regional disparities, and to protect the dollar.
2. The question of non-tariff barriers to inter-provincial and international trade and investment.
3. The question of interprovincial and international movement of goods and services including the right of passage of electricity and oil, gas and other minerals.
4. The question of barriers to the movement of persons for employment.
5. The regulation of competition.
6. Regulation of the Canadian securities market.
7. The question of marketing boards.
8. The problem of jurisdiction over minimum wages.
9. Foreign relations and the role of provinces.
10. The question of the appointment of Superior Court judges, and of the setting up of federal courts for the administration of federal laws.
11. Canada's native peoples and the Constitution.

Explanatory Notes regarding the Eleven Items
on the "Second List"

1. Powers in the economic field to fight inflation, unemployment and regional disparities, and to protect the dollar

The most important issue here is probably not additional federal constitutional powers, but the maintenance of a substantial overall role in the economy for the federal government including something like the current tax powers. This gives the federal government a base level, around which it can vary taxes and expenditures - over time and across regions - in order to respond to cyclical fluctuations in the economy and to regional disparities. Dealing with regional disparities obviously requires continued access to the full range of revenue sources.

Constitutional provisions - It may be profitable for governments to discuss the constitutional authority for Parliament to impose general wage and price controls in at least the private sector. While there is no thought of re-imposing such controls in the foreseeable future, the need for them could re-emerge at some time, and, therefore a discussion would be useful about the possibility of creating more precise powers that would give the necessary authority without giving too much.

2. The question of non-tariff barriers to interprovincial and international trade and investment

It is well known that in a number of cases, tax purchasing and investment policies of various levels of government in Canada have acted to inhibit the free flow of goods and investment through all regions of the country. In some instances these policies also have an impact on Canada's international trade. There is a need to examine methods for better consultation and coordination to reduce, and if possible eliminate, these adverse effects on the Canadian economic union, some of which can produce "beggar thy neighbour" results, or mutually destructive competition.

Constitutional provisions - The Pepin-Robarts Report makes several recommendations such as

- (a) the clarification of Section 121 of the BNA Act, and its extension to include services.
- (b) the prohibition of barriers to the inter-provincial movement of capital.

One may also need to look at the question of provincial regulations which discriminate among buyers and sellers according to the province in which they are located.

3. The question of interprovincial and international movement of goods and services including the right of passage of electricity and oil, gas and other minerals.

Provinces have, through legislative authority or ownership of energy corporations, considerable influence over the terms and conditions of trans-shipment. Provinces can, for example, tax pipelines: conceivably they could do so in a manner which discriminates against other provinces or countries, even if the federal government has signed a non-discrimination treaty with the country in question. Provinces can also effectively prohibit the transmission of electricity across their territories, either by right-of-way restrictions or refusal on the part of a crown corporation to buy or sell electricity.

It is important, therefore to establish a code of conduct in this respect, and to ensure that the federal government's jurisdiction in interprovincial and international trade may be brought to bear effectively in any situation where it is necessary.

4. The question of barriers to the movement of persons for employment

The right of Canadian workers to cross provincial boundaries to obtain jobs is as basic as the right and freedom of movement generally. Any laws, regulations or practices which, in effect, deny that freedom should be sanctioned only in compelling situations. The federal government included in Bill C-60 provisions which would have given sufficient protection to individuals who seek employment in other provinces, but the reaction of provincial governments has so far on the whole not been encouraging. Recent events in this field have shown that the possibility exists meanwhile of difficult and even explosive situations as individual provincial governments attempt to deal independently with problems which have a bearing on mobility.

5. The regulation of competition

The regulation of practices affecting competition has become more complex in the modern world, and the most effective means of regulating these practices are no longer primarily related to the criminal law, yet the extent to which Parliament can regulate competition by other means is uncertain. Thus, there is need for clarification and reinforcement of Parliament's authority in this area. The Report of the Constitutional Committee of the Canadian Bar Association argues at some length that Parliament should have exclusive power in this field. While it is not certain that this would be the best solution, the subject is clearly a candidate for federal-provincial discussion.

6. Regulation of the Canadian Securities Market

This subject has been on and off the federal-provincial agenda for a number of years, during which time substantial progress has been made by provinces in developing generally uniform securities legislation. It is apparent that the primary function of the Canadian securities market, which is the allocation of investment capital to users, has an impact that transcends provincial and even national boundaries. The impending development of an automated system for trading and clearing securities throughout Canada; the increasing internationalization of securities markets generally and especially those of North America; and difficulties of enforcement of securities laws and policies in this context; all suggest that governments together should review the need for an even more closely-coordinated regulation of the Canadian securities market which might well involve the federal government.

7. The question of marketing boards

Provincial agricultural product marketing boards have on occasion created severe impediments to internal free trade, through regulatory activities which discriminated between goods from provincial and extraprovincial sources. The "chicken and egg war" in 1970-71, involving interprovincial trade in eggs and poultry is a case in point.

While cooperative federal-provincial regulatory mechanisms have since been put in place to enable the creation of national marketing agencies designed to avoid such problems, the potential for trade restrictive regulatory activity on the part of a provincial agency still exists.

As suggested with regard to item 2, the constitutional provisions relating to trade barriers could be strengthened.

8. The problem of jurisdiction over minimum wages

Minimum wages fall under both federal and provincial jurisdiction, and there is a wide range, from \$2.50 in Newfoundland to \$3.37 in Quebec; the federal minimum is about half way between, at \$2.90. There are differing government views about the use of the minimum wage. One view is that it should be comparatively high, to assist the low-paid unorganized worker. Another view is that increases in the minimum wage should be restrained, to attract industry. Some provinces are unhappy when the federal minimum is increased, because they see it as pressure on them to act likewise. The difference between the federal

minimum and a provincial minimum wage means that sometimes workers doing identical work get different pay. In the Canada Works program this problem does not arise because all participants receive the provincial minimum. However, there are sufficient problems in this area that governments ought to make a serious attempt to resolve them.

9. Foreign relations and the role of provinces

It is important and necessary in a revised constitution to state how responsibilities for the conduct of Canada's foreign relations including the treaty power and representation abroad are to be exercised in our federal state. The exclusive power vested in and exercised by the federal government derives from British and Canadian constitutional practice. Federal authority in this field is essential for the effective promotion of the interests of all Canadians. It includes a responsibility for ensuring that provincial interests and responsibilities are adequately reflected in Canada's international relations. There is need to give greater precision to this authority because the interests of provinces, and their activities abroad linked with provincial spheres of domestic jurisdiction, have substantially grown in recent years.

10. The question of the appointment of Superior Court judges, and of the setting up of federal courts for the administration of federal laws.

These issues are placed on the second list at the request of the provinces. They arose during the course of discussions by the Continuing Committee of Ministers about the Supreme Court and related proposals. Since there was not sufficient time during those discussions to adequately study these issues, it was recommended by the Committee that both be studied at an early date after the First Ministers' Conference. Provinces wish to explore options for provincial instead of federal appointment of the judges, as well as possible curtailments of Parliament's authority to establish federal courts.

11. Canada's native peoples and the Constitution

The federal government does not wish to abdicate its special trust relationship with native peoples. It does believe, nonetheless, that an important subject for discussion between governments is the place of Canada's native peoples in a new Constitution and the clarification of federal and provincial responsibilities towards these first citizens. The confusion and mistrust which have all too often characterised administration in this area have been unhelpful, particularly to native people themselves. Frank discussions between all the parties concerned are long overdue, and it is hoped that representatives of the native people would agree to participate in this work.



RELEASE

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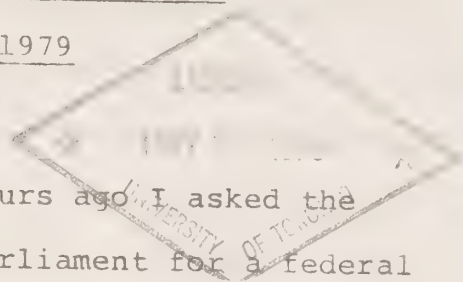
For Release:

Pour Publication:

CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY

Statement By The Prime Minister

March 26, 1979



Good evening. A few hours ago I asked the Governor General to dissolve Parliament for a federal general election on Tuesday, May 22. I look forward immensely to the campaign that begins tomorrow; it will be decisive for our country.

You, the people of Canada, will be called upon to look into the future with hope, and on election day:

-- You will choose the policies and the government that will guide Canada's economic performance in the years ahead. Years full of great economic problems in every part of the world -- yet full of great economic opportunities in every region of Canada.

-- You will decide how Canada is to be governed within a federal state -- and hence the kind of Canada you want for your children.

Parliament has been dissolved with several important bills still awaiting passage. The budget bills, the referendum legislation, the law on boycotts.

It was obvious that the official opposition was determined to delay passage beyond a reasonable time, as they did on emergency energy supply. Of course we are committed to bring these bills back in a new Parliament; but at this stage only a mandate from the people can resolve the fundamental differences between our parties on these and many fundamental challenges which await us.

In this campaign, I'll be talking about five challenges which confront Canadians not in some distant future, but in the next months and years.

First, there is the challenge of ensuring the unity of our country. The government you elect will have to cope -- perhaps just a few months after the federal election -- with the Quebec referendum and its highly uncertain aftermath. Our opponents seem confused by the separatist smokescreen of sovereignty-association. But most Canadians realize that the Quebec referendum has one purpose and one purpose alone: to break Canada in two. That leaves us only a short time to show that we can reform a federal structure which many Canadians find unsatisfactory.

When I speak of a strong united Canada, I am not just talking about Quebec, language rights, or the constitution. I am also talking about a healthy national economy that serves the whole of the country -- that corrects regional disparities, that spreads economic opportunities, that convinces the business community that Canada is a good place to invest and create jobs. Hence the second challenge of this campaign -- and none is more important -- will be the new economic policies required to make the 1980s a Decade of Development in Canada.

No less than a new constitution of our own, a Decade of Development can bring all Canadians closer together in a great shared adventure worthy of our strength, enterprise and imagination. A Decade of Development can liberate us from our sense of frustrated goals. A Decade of Development can help unite us anew from east to west across this land -- with new bonds no less strong and secure than the steel railroad tracks which bound Canadians together a century ago.

The Decade of Development I foresee will not only challenge the young -- but also secure the well-being of the elderly. Not only expand job opportunities -- but also enhance job satisfaction. Hence the third challenge that this campaign is about will be policies to improve the security and quality of life -- in school, at work and for retirement -- which together create the individual lifestyle of Canadian men and women.

Fourth, there is the challenge of controlling government spending. There is no greater threat to our national economic goals than high inflation. During the campaign, you will judge whether continued progress against inflation is more likely to be achieved with the higher federal deficit that our opponents advocate -- in order to pay for six billion dollars in promises they have made, mainly benefitting wealthy individuals and big corporations. During the next eight weeks you will compare their spending with specific new Liberal measures to continue our tough controls on federal spending and for re-allocating tax dollars not to the wealthy, but to those who need the most protection against inflation.

The fifth challenge is about energy. We live in a complex, unpredictable world: where world oil prices have increased 700% since the OPEC crisis; where even the most distant development -- be it turmoil in Teheran or technology in Tokyo -- will affect our household budgets today and our children's job prospects tomorrow. None of our economic challenges can be met unless we continue to assure that secure energy supplies -- at manageable cost -- are available for households and industries in all regions of Canada.

These, then, are the five major challenges that this election campaign is about:

1. ensuring our unity
2. creating a decade of economic development
3. improving the security and the quality of Canadian life on the job and in retirement
4. reducing deficits to fight inflation
5. guaranteeing an energy supply.

Facing these challenges will require from the next federal government realistic and tough-minded policies and leadership. High school political rhetoric or easy, simple campaign promises will not cope with the kind of world we live in now.

During the next eight weeks, we will look at Canada's destiny and examine the policies I believe are essential to our future. On energy, for example, I will be speaking about a strong, fair national policy to meet the energy needs of all Canadians. The energy needs of Canadians is too vital a matter to be left in the hands of the Exxon oil corporation of New York or of the provincial government of Alberta.

We recognize without question the provinces' ownership and management of their natural resources, including oil. But the federal government has the power, has used the power and a Liberal Government will continue to use the power -- to ensure that the benefits from these resources are employed for the well-being of all Canadians.

And that includes protecting all Canadians from oil shortages and price threats. Energy is the lifeblood of our society -- it heats our homes, runs our cars, fuels our industries. That is why any threat to oil prices or supplies is a national threat, requiring a national response from the national government.

Our opponents, by contrast, seem to think that energy problems and other problems can be solved by giving away powers to the provinces. I will fight that idea vigorously -- because, as I think you know, we cannot strengthen our country by weakening its government. The kind of Canada we want for our children must have a strong national government -- which can speak and act for all Canadians; which can ensure that Canadians in every region share equitably in the benefits and burdens of this great land. Only a strong national government can command respect for Canadian interests in the tough, competitive world of today and tomorrow.

What a decade I see ahead for us all!

-- I see an Atlantic region where the 200-mile fishing limit and wise management of new offshore resources are beginning to create a grand future to match the glories of the maritime past.

-- I see a Quebec coming out of its referendum to continue building within Canada its own secure and distinct society, the equal of any in the world.

-- I see a strong Ontario growing stronger -- sharing with the whole country and with New Canadians from abroad the fruits of the next generation of industrial technology, and a vibrant urban lifestyle.

-- I see the Prairies transforming agricultural and mineral wealth into the lasting security of manufactured and processed exports; a British Columbia that is an international crossroads and world trade centre -- a great Canadian West whose economy, whose arts and culture, whose growing population and financial power give it the clout to compete with any in Canada.

All this is what I see if we join together to accept the challenges. My message to you tonight is that we Canadians have an unparalleled opportunity -- working together -- to shape with our own hands an ever freer, richer, more secure Canada for ourselves and for our children. An opportunity to shape an economy and a constitution as great as the Canadian people.

That is what I believe in and that is what I will fight for in this election. I ask each of you for your help, for your support.



Office of
The Prime Minister

Cabinet du
Premier ministre

Publication

RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

Date: June 4, 1979

For Release: Immediately

Pour Publication:

Prime Minister Joe Clark today presented the members of his government to His Excellency the Governor-General.

The ministry, in order of precedence following Mr. Clark, is:

The Hon. Jacques Flynn, Leader of the Government in the Senate, and Minister of Justice and Attorney General

The Hon. Martial Asselin, Minister of State for CIDA

The Hon. Walter Baker, President of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada and Minister of National Revenue

The Hon. Flora MacDonald, Secretary of State for External Affairs

The Hon. James McGrath, Minister of Fisheries and Oceans

The Hon. Erik Nielsen, Minister of Public Works

The Hon. Allan Lawrence, Solicitor General of Canada and Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs

The Hon. John Crosbie, Minister of Finance

The Hon. David MacDonald, Secretary of State of Canada and Minister of Communications

The Hon. Lincoln Alexander, Minister of Labour

The Hon. Roch LaSalle, Minister of Supply and Services

The Hon. Donald Mazankowski, Minister of Transport and Minister responsible for the Canadian Wheat Board

The Hon. Elmer MacKay, Minister of Regional Economic Expansion and Minister responsible for CMHC

The Hon. Jake Epp, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development

The Hon. John Fraser, Postmaster General and Minister of the Environment

The Hon. William Jarvis, Minister of State for Federal-Provincial Relations

The Hon. Allan MacKinnon, Minister of National Defence and
Minister of Veterans Affairs

The Hon. Sinclair Stevens, President of the Treasury Board

The Hon. John Wise, Minister of Agriculture

The Hon. Ronald Atkey, Minister of Employment and Immigration

The Hon. Ray Hnatyshyn, Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources
and Minister of State for Science and Technology

The Hon. David Crombie, Minister of National Health and Welfare

The Hon. Robert R. de Cotret, Minister of Economic Development
and Trade (appointed Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce
and Minister of State for Economic Development)

The Hon. Heward Grafftey, Minister of State for Social
Programmes

The Hon. Perrin Beatty, Minister of State (Treasury Board)

The Hon. Robert Howie, Minister of State (Transport)

The Hon. Steven Paproski, Minister of State for Fitness and
Amateur Sport and Multiculturalism

The Hon. Ronald Huntington, Minister of State for Small Business
and Industry

The Hon. Michael Wilson, Minister of State for International Trade

The Prime Minister said further Cabinet appointments may be
announced prior to the opening of Parliament. In particular,
discussions are continuing in regard to the appointment of
additional representatives from the province of Quebec.

All ministers are members of full Cabinet which will meet regularly

In reorganizing the ministry, Mr. Clark announced the appointment
of an "inner cabinet" committee with five policy sub-committees as
the main policy-making framework of his government.

The "inner cabinet" committee, chaired by the Prime Minister, will
be responsible for establishing the overall priorities of the
government and for major policy decisions flowing from those
priorities. Its members, in addition to the Prime Minister, are:

The Hon. Jacques Flynn, Leader of the Government in the
Senate and Minister of Justice and Attorney General

The Hon. Walter Baker, President of the Queen's Privy Council
for Canada and Minister of National Revenue

The Hon. Flora MacDonald, Secretary of State for External
Affairs

The Hon. John Crosbie, Minister of Finance

The Hon. David MacDonald, Secretary of State and Minister of
Communications

The Hon. Roch LaSalle, Minister of Supply and Services

The Hon. William Jarvis, Minister of State for Federal-Provincial Relations

The Hon. Sinclair Stevens, President of the Treasury Board

The Hon. Ray Hnatyshyn, Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources and Minister of State for Science and Technology

The Hon. Robert R. de Cotret, Minister of Economic Development and Trade

The five policy sub-committees are:

Economic Development Committee, chaired by Robert R. de Cotret
Minister of Economic Development and Trade

Social and Native Affairs Committee, chaired by David MacDonald,
Secretary of State and Minister of Communications

External Affairs and Defence Committee, chaired by Flora MacDonald,
Secretary of State for External Affairs

Federal-Provincial Relations Committee, chaired by William Jarvis
Minister of State for Federal-Provincial Relations

Economy in Government Committee, chaired by Sinclair Stevens,
President of the Treasury Board.

All departmental ministers will be a member of at least one policy sub-committee.

The Prime Minister drew particular attention to the Economy in Government Committee which will focus on initiatives to achieve improved economy and effectiveness in the operations of government. Among the topics to be reviewed by it are the Lambert Commission on Financial Management and Accountability, the d'Avignon report on the merit principle, privatization of Crown corporations, sunset laws, deregulation, and related questions.

Among the special committees of cabinet which will continue are the Treasury Board, the Special Committee of Council, the Committee on Legislation and House Planning, and the Committee on Security and Intelligence.

Responsibility for the Advisory Council on the Status of Women and the Office of the Coordinator, Status of Women, has been assigned to the Secretary of State.

The Prime Minister noted his decision to expand significantly the use of Ministers of State to assist major departmental ministers in strengthening policy and operational control over their ministries. The precise division of responsibilities within these ministries will be determined in consultation with Mr. Clark.

The Prime Minister said that it is his intention to recommend that the Governor General summon the Hon. Robert R. de Cotret shortly to the Senate to fill an existing vacancy for Ontario.

The Cabinet will hold its initial meeting at 10 a.m. tomorrow (Tuesday).

Biographies of the ministers are attached.

RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

Date: June 13, 1979

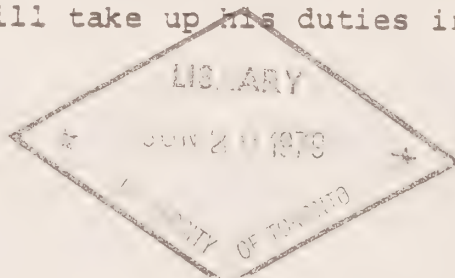
For Release: Immediate

Pour Publication:

Prime Minister Joe Clark today announced the following appointments to his personal staff.

Chief of Staff	William H. Neville
Assistant Chief of Staff	Donald Doyle
Senior Adviser (Policy)	Dr. James Gillies
Legislative Assistant	Ms. Nancy Jamieson
Senior Adviser (Human Resources)	Mrs. Jean Pigott
Senior Adviser (Communications)	André Payette
Director of Communications	Ms. Jodi White
Press Secretary	Jock Osler
Assistant Press Secretary	Ms. Pierrette Lucas
Special Assistant (Translation)	Michel Lahaie
Executive Assistant	Ian Green
Appointments Secretary	Mrs. Marjorie LeBreton
Private Secretary	Ms. Adèle Desjardins
Assistant to Maureen McTeer	Ms. Wendy Orr
Director-General of Operations	Ms. Jean Perlin

All appointments are effective immediately with the exception of Mr. Osler who will take up his duties in mid-July.



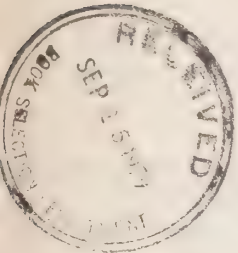
RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

Date: August 7, 1979

For Release: Immediate

Pour Publication:



New conflict of interest guidelines have been issued to all members of the Cabinet by Prime Minister Joe Clark. They take effect immediately.

The new guidelines are considerably tighter than those applied under the previous administration.

They state that Ministers must act to "conserve and enhance public confidence and trust in government". They "must not take advantage or appear to take advantage" of their official positions or of special information they obtain in the course of their duties as Ministers.

The guidelines state that assets such as publicly-traded securities and speculative investments must either be sold within 120 days of appointment to Cabinet or placed in a "blind trust" over which the Minister has no control. Personal assets such as residences, recreational property, savings bonds and certain pension holdings are exempt from the rules.

Certain activities of Ministers are prohibited, such as continued practice of a profession, management of a business, acceptance of directorships or active service in a union or professional association.

Significant new features of the guidelines:

1. The guidelines apply to spouses and children of Ministers, as well as to Ministers themselves, in order to ensure that assets of the entire family unit are covered.
2. Ministers may no longer place assets in a "frozen trust", a device under which the beneficiary may not control the assets but continues to know what those assets are.
3. Assets which must be sold or placed in a blind trust are defined to include large amounts of foreign currencies. The list also includes larger loans to persons outside the Minister's family.
4. Rules for blind trusts are expanded. Trustees must include a government-designated trustee, chosen from among a list of recognized trust companies, who would be particularly responsible for ensuring that operation of the trust meets the guidelines and who, in that role, would have the conclusive vote in any decision of the trustees.
5. Gifts of a value exceeding \$100 received by a Minister or family member from someone outside the family must be disclosed within 30 days.

Revised and clarified "post-employment" guidelines, for the activities of Ministers after they leave the Cabinet, also have been issued to members of Cabinet.

In a letter to Ministers accompanying the guidelines, Prime Minister Clark instructed them to apply suitable conflict of interest rules to their personal staff, and suggested that senior staff members accept the same guidelines as Ministers.



PRIME MINISTER · PREMIER MINISTRE

August 1, 1979

My dear Colleague:

I am enclosing with this letter conflict of interest guidelines setting out standards of conduct that will be expected of Ministers and their exempt staff in the performance of their duties.

It is fundamental to our system of government that Ministers and exempt staff meet the highest standards of conduct and that they both fulfill, and at all times be seen to fulfill, their responsibilities in a disinterested manner, serving the paramount public interest at all times. The integrity of our government and the propriety of its actions must be always beyond doubt. It is in this spirit that I ask your compliance with the enclosed guidelines.

.../2

I would like to say a special word about the responsibilities of Ministers for their exempt staff. Given the close working relationship that must exist among Ministers and the members of their exempt staff, it is essential that staff members be given a clear idea of their official responsibilities and authority and that they be instructed to be careful not to give the impression that they are speaking or acting on behalf of the Minister unless they have a clear mandate to do so. I would consequently ask you to ensure that all members of your staff are made aware of the nature of their duties and the scope of their authority.

At the same time, I would also ask you to underline how equally important it is that the members of your exempt staff meet the same high standards of conduct as are expected of Ministers. To achieve this purpose, I would suggest that exempt staff members who have significant responsibilities within your office should be asked to comply with the same guidelines as Ministers, while those in more junior positions should be asked to comply with the Public Servants Conflict of Interest Guidelines (PC-1973-4065). I enclose a copy of a suggested certificate which you may wish to use in your office for the disclosure required under the latter guidelines. Finally, you should ensure that anyone who works for your office on contract is subject to a suitable conflict of interest régime.

- 3 -

I take this opportunity to impress upon you, and would ask you in turn to stress with the members of your exempt staff, that it is also of the utmost importance that, in any dealings with members of judicial or quasi-judicial bodies, you and they must at all times avoid even the appearance of any interference with due process.

The attached guidelines will be administered on my behalf by Mr. D. R. Taylor, Assistant Deputy Registrar General, (Room 5013, West Memorial Building, 344 Wellington Street, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0C9, telephone 995-0721) and any questions about their application may be addressed to him. I would be grateful if you would inform Mr. Taylor as soon as possible of the names of those of your exempt staff members whom you have requested to comply with the conflict of interest guidelines. I would also ask you to ensure that you and those staff members make your first report under paragraph VII of the guidelines to Mr. Taylor by September 25.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'D. R. Taylor', written over a horizontal line.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST CERTIFICATE

for Ministers' Exempt Staff Members who are
Subject to Public Servants' Guidelines

I certify that I have received and read
TREASURY BOARD CIRCULAR 1973-183 regarding the
Standard of Conduct for Public Service Employees, to
which was annexed P.C. 1973-4065 entitled "Public
Servants' Conflict of Interest Guidelines", and the
"Guidelines Respecting Commercial Activities of
Former Holders of Public Office".

Furthermore, I certify that I am in
compliance with the Guidelines, and*

1. I have no contractual or property
interests of a business, commercial,
financial or other nature that could
conceivably be construed as placing me
in actual, apparent or potential
conflict with the duties of my
position

OR

2. In particular, I am in compliance with
Guideline 6 which requires me to
disclose to the Minister "all business,
commercial or financial interest where
such interest might conceivably be
construed as being in actual or
potential conflict with my official
duties". I made such a formal
disclosure to the Honourable _____

_____ on _____.

I undertake that should any change in my
circumstances occur within the meaning of the
Guidelines or amendments thereto, while I am a member
of the Minister's exempt staff, I will immediately
disclose it to the Minister.

Date _____ Signature _____

* tick item that is applicable

August 1, 1979

CONFLICT OF INTEREST GUIDELINES FOR
MINISTERS OF THE CROWN

I Principles

- 1) Ministers must perform and appear to perform their official responsibilities and arrange their private affairs in a manner that will conserve and enhance public confidence and trust in government and that will prevent conflicts of interest from arising.
- 2) Ministers must not take advantage or appear to take advantage of their official positions, or of information obtained in the course of their official duties that is not generally available to the public.

The purpose of these Guidelines is to assist Ministers in putting these principles into practice. Since the Guidelines are general in nature, conforming to the letter of them may not afford complete protection for individual Ministers in all cases. Therefore, it is the responsibility of each Minister to take whatever additional action may be necessary to ensure that real or apparent conflicts of interest are avoided by himself, his spouse and minor or dependent children.

II Application

These Guidelines apply to the assets and activities of Ministers, the assets of their spouses who reside with them and the assets of their minor or dependent children.

III Arrangements with
Respect to Assets

Reports to the Prime Minister

At the time of their appointment to the Cabinet, Ministers shall make a full report to the Prime Minister, through the Assistant Deputy Registrar General (ADRG), of all their assets and liabilities and those of their spouses and minor or dependent children. These reports will be up-dated by annual reports submitted by Ministers through the same channel, indicating changes in the assets, other than exempt assets, owned directly by them, their spouses and minor or dependent children. These annual reports will include information about changes in the liabilities owed by Ministers, their spouses and minor or dependent children.

Exempt Assets

There are no requirements of public disclosure or restrictions on dealing with property which is for the general use of Ministers and their families or with other assets not of a commercial character ("exempt assets"). Exempt assets include residences and recreational property used or intended for use by Ministers or their families; household goods and personal effects; automobiles, boats and other means of transport for personal use; and works of art. They also include cash and deposits (including cash and deposits in foreign exchange of a total value not exceeding \$10,000 in Canadian funds); Canada and Provincial Savings Bonds; registered retirement savings plans that are not self-administered; registered home ownership savings plans; income-averaging and other annuities; accrued pension rights; money owed by a previous employer, client or partnership; personal loans to any individual connected with a Minister by blood relationship, marriage or adoption; and personal loans not in excess of \$5,000 to any individual not connected with a Minister by blood relationship, marriage or adoption.

Disclosed Non-Conflicting Assets

Ministers may elect to disclose in the Public Registry the following assets owned by them, their spouses and minor or dependent children, when these assets are of such a nature that they are unlikely to give rise to a conflict of interest:

- a) corporate securities that are not publicly traded, and ownership interests in or claims on a family business which are not exempt assets, where the corporation or business involved does not own controlled assets, does not contract with the federal government and is of a local character;
- b) ownership of farms; and
- c) beneficial ownership of the assets of trusts other than blind trusts of which the administration is carried out at arm's length.

If Ministers do not elect to disclose non-conflicting assets in the Public Registry, these assets must be treated as "controlled assets". Initial reports of such assets shall be made by the Minister to the ADRG within 60 days of the Minister's appointment to the Cabinet, for the purpose of disclosure in the Public Registry. Information about any sale, purchase or acquisition through other means of assets of this character made subsequent to any initial report must be provided by the Minister to the ADRG within 30 days after the transaction has been completed, for disclosure in the Public Registry. The information provided in these initial and subsequent disclosures will be open to public examination.

Controlled Assets

All assets other than exempt or disclosed non-conflicting assets owned by a Minister, their spouses and minor or dependent children, shall be considered controlled assets and shall be either sold in a normal arm's length transaction or placed in a blind trust.

Ministers, their spouses and minor or dependent children may not after the completion of any arrangements necessary to comply with these Guidelines, purchase, sell or retain any direct interest in any controlled assets including:

- a) publicly traded securities of corporations and governments;
- b) mutual funds;
- c) self-administered registered retirement savings plans;
- d) interests in partnerships, proprietorships and joint ventures;
- e) real property for speculative or investment purposes and not used or intended to be used by Ministers or members of their families for residential or recreational purposes;
- f) commodities, including metals, and foreign exchange for speculative or investment purposes;
- g) cash and deposits in foreign exchange to a total value in excess of \$10,000 in Canadian funds;

- h) interests in profit sharing plans;
- i) stock options; and
- j) loans that exceed \$5,000 to individuals not connected with the Minister concerned by blood relationship, marriage or adoption.

Note: If Ministers, their spouses and minor or dependent children should acquire controlled assets through inheritance or gift after their arrangements have been completed, this shall be reported to the Prime Minister through the usual channel.

Blind Trusts

The following criteria shall be observed in establishing blind trusts to comply with these Guidelines:

- 1) The terms of any trust instrument executed in accordance with these Guidelines must provide that the trust shall remain in force for as long as the Minister concerned is subject to them.
- 2) All trustees of any such trust shall be persons who deal at arm's length (as this term is defined in the Income Tax Act of Canada) with Ministers and their spouses. This means that individuals connected with a Minister or his spouse by blood relationship, marriage or adoption cannot serve as trustees.
- 3) While there shall be no limit on the number of trustees that may be appointed, every trust must have at least one trustee selected by the Minister concerned from the list of "government designated trustees" who have been designated by the Prime Minister's office.
- 4) All decisions of the trustees of a blind trust must be approved by a majority of the trustees, which majority must include the government designated trustee.
- 5) Subject to the requirements of 2, 3, and 4 above, the beneficiary of any trust may appoint as many independent trustees as he wishes.

- 6) The terms of each trust instrument shall place on the trustee(s) a clear responsibility not to divulge to, or otherwise inform, directly or indirectly, the beneficiary of any matter concerning the assets in or the management of the trust, except as hereinafter provided.
- 7) The trustees of each trust must be empowered to make all decisions concerning the management of the assets in the trust free of direct or indirect control or influence by the beneficiary, and without informing, consulting with or seeking advice from the beneficiary.
- 8) Each trust instrument shall provide that the trustee(s) must deliver annual statements to the beneficiary that will permit the preparation of annual income tax returns, or compliance with any other legislation or legal requirements.
- 9) Any trust instrument may provide that the beneficiary be informed of the total value of the trust fund at any time, but such information and the statements referred to in item 8, above, must not disclose the identity or nature of any of the assets in the trust.
- 10) The terms of any blind trust instrument may provide that the annual net income of the trust fund may be paid to the beneficiary annually, or at such intervals as may be agreed with the trustee(s).
- 11) The beneficiary of any trust may request the trustee(s) to pay to him or her such part of the capital of the trust fund, in cash and not in specie, as he or she may direct.
- 12) The beneficiary of any trust may add capital to the trust at any time during the life of the trust.

Ministers will have a period of 120 days following their appointment to the Cabinet to so arrange their own private financial affairs and to ensure that those of their spouses and minor or dependent children are so arranged as to meet the requirements of these Guidelines. Within this period an executed copy of any blind trust instrument executed by Ministers, their spouses and minor or dependent children must be provided by the Ministers to the ADRG for transmission to the Prime Minister.

The deadline for receipt of these instruments may be extended by the Prime Minister in special circumstances.

IV Prohibited Activities and Former Associations

Ministers, upon appointment, or as soon as possible thereafter, shall cease to:

- engage in the practice of a profession, or in the management or operation of a business or commercial activity;
- serve as a paid consultant;
- retain or accept directorships;
- retain or accept executorships or trusteeships except as provided in a will in respect of estates administered for persons connected with the Minister by blood relationships, marriage or adoption where a conflict of interest is not likely to arise or can be avoided by a disposition of assets which is disclosed in the Public Registry; or
- serve actively as members in unions or professional associations.

Each Minister will provide to the Assistant Deputy Registrar General for disclosure in the Public Registry information concerning the partnerships, directorships and corporate executive positions they have held during the two years preceding their appointment. These disclosures will provide sufficient information to identify the nature of the business involved and of the responsibilities carried.

V Gifts

Ministers shall disclose in the Public Registry any personal gift or other benefit of a value exceeding one hundred dollars which they, their spouse or minor and dependent children received from any person not connected to the Minister concerned by blood relationship, marriage or adoption, along with the name and address of the donor. This disclosure is to be made within 30 days of receipt of the gift. Official gifts received from foreign countries need not be disclosed.

VI Conflicts of a
non-pecuniary nature

Ministers shall not accord preferential treatment in relation to any official matter to relatives or friends or to organizations in which they, their relatives or friends have an interest.

VII Administration

These guidelines are administered on behalf of the Prime Minister by the Assistant Deputy Registrar General (ADRG). Ministers must fully disclose on a confidential basis their assets and activities, and the assets of their spouses and children to the ADRG within 60 days of the Ministers' appointments (or of the coming into force of these Guidelines). The ADRG will assist Ministers and their spouses in complying with the Guidelines and provide Ministers with information and advice required for this purpose. The ADRG will also assist Ministers and trustees in preparing blind trust instruments that conform to the criteria set out in the Guidelines.

Ministers will provide to the ADRG public disclosures as required by these Guidelines and a public document indicating in summary form the arrangements they, their spouses and minor children have made to comply with these Guidelines. All such disclosures and documents will be open to examination by the general public in the Public Registry maintained by the ADRG.

If questions related to compliance with these Guidelines cannot be resolved between a Minister and the ADRG, the matter will be referred by the ADRG or the Minister concerned to an advisory committee composed of the Clerk of the Privy Council and the Chief of Staff of the Prime Minister's Office for an opinion.

A minister's conflict of interest arrangements will be considered complete when approved by the Prime Minister.

VIII Conflict of Interest Rules for Parliamentarians

In addition to these Guidelines, Ministers are also subject to the conflict of interest provisions of the Senate and House of Commons Act (Appendix I) as they apply to Senators and MPs respectively. These provisions relate to incompatible offices, prohibited contracts with the government and prohibitions on fees received for influencing other Parliamentarians.

IX Post Employment Guidelines

Ministers are also asked to comply with the post-employment guidelines, attached as appendix II.

APPENDIX I

SENATE AND HOUSE OF COMMONS ACT

Independence of Parliament

Members of the House of Commons

10. Except as hereinafter specially provided,
- (a) no person accepting or holding any office, commission or employment, permanent or temporary, in the service of the Government of Canada, at the nomination of the Crown or at the nomination of any of the officers of the Government of Canada, to which any salary, fee, wages, allowance, emolument, or profit of any kind is attached, and
 - (b) no sheriff, registrar of deeds, clerk of the peace, or county crown attorney in any of the provinces of Canada,
- is eligible as a member of the House of Commons, or shall sit or vote therein.
11. Nothing in section 10 renders ineligible any person holding any office, commission or employment, permanent or temporary, in the service of the Government of Canada, at the nomination of the Crown, or at the nomination of any of the officers of the Government of Canada, as a member of the House of Commons, or disqualifies him from sitting or voting therein, if, by his commission or other instrument of appointment, it is declared or provided that he shall hold such office, commission or employment without any salary, fees, wages, allowances, emolument or other profit of any kind, attached thereto.

12. Nothing in this Act renders ineligible or disqualifies any person as a member of the House of Commons or to sit or vote therein by reason of his being
- (a) a member of Her Majesty's forces while he is on active service as a consequence of war, or
 - (b) a member of the reserve force of the Canadian Forces who is not on full-time service other than active service as a consequence of war.
13. Notwithstanding anything in this Act, a member of the House of Commons shall not vacate his seat by reason only of his acceptance of an office of profit under the Crown, if that office is an office the holder of which is capable of being elected to, or sitting or voting in, the House of Commons.
14. A person is not, by this Act, rendered ineligible as a member of the House of Commons or disqualified from sitting or voting in the House of Commons by reason only of his acceptance of travelling expenses paid out of public moneys of Canada where the travel is undertaken at the request of the Governor in Council on the public business of Canada.
15. A member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada is not, by this Act, rendered ineligible as a member of the House of Commons or disqualified from sitting or voting in the House of Commons by reason only that he
- (a) "holds an office for which a salary is provided in section 4 or 5 of the Salaries Act and receives that salary, or
 - (b) is a Minister of State, other than a Minister of State referred to in section 5 of the Salaries Act, or a Minister without Portfolio and receives a salary in respect of that position,"
- if he is elected while he holds that office or position or is a member of the House of Commons at the date of his nomination by the Crown for that office or position.

16. No person, directly or indirectly, alone or with any other, by himself or by the interposition of any trustee or third party, holding or enjoying, undertaking or executing any contract or agreement, expressed or implied, with or for the Government of Canada on behalf of the Crown, or with or for any of the officers of the Government of Canada, for which any public money of Canada is to be paid, is eligible as a member of the House of Commons, or shall sit or vote in the said House.
17. If any member of the House of Commons accepts any office or commission, or is concerned or interested in any contract, agreement, service or work that, by this Act, renders a person incapable of being elected to, or of sitting or voting in the House of Commons, or knowingly sells any goods, wares or merchandise to, or performs any service for the Government of Canada, or for any of the officers of the Government of Canada, for which any public money of Canada is paid or to be paid, whether such contract, agreement or sale is expressed or implied, and whether the transaction is single or continuous, the seat of such member is thereby vacated, and his election is thenceforth void.
18. (1) If any person disqualified or by this Act declared incapable of being elected to, or of sitting or voting in the House of Commons, or if any person duly elected, who has become disqualified to continue to be a member or to sit or vote, under section 17, nevertheless sits or votes, or continues to sit or vote therein, he shall thereby forfeit the sum of two hundred dollars for each and every day on which he so sits or votes.

(2) Such sum is recoverable from him by any person who sues for the same in any court of competent civil jurisdiction in Canada.
19. Sections 16, 17 and 18 extend to any transaction or act begun and concluded during a recess of Parliament.

20. (1) In every contract, agreement or commission to be made, entered into or accepted by any person with the Government of Canada, or any of the departments or officers of the Government of Canada, there shall be inserted an express condition, that no member of the House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part of such contract, agreement or commission, or to any benefit to arise therefrom.
- (2) In case any person, who has entered into or accepted, or who shall enter into or accept any such contract, agreement or commission, admits any member or members of the House of Commons, to any part or share thereof, or to receive any benefit thereby, every such person shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of two thousand dollars, recoverable with costs in any court of competent jurisdiction by any person who sues for the same.
21. This Act does not extend to disqualify any person as a member of the House of Commons by reason of his being
- (a) a shareholder in any incorporated company having a contract or agreement with the Government of Canada, except any company that undertakes a contract for the building of any public work;
 - (b) a person on whom the completion of any contract or agreement, expressed or implied, devolves by descent or limitation, or by marriage, or as devisee, legatee, executor or administrator, until twelve months have elapsed after the same has so devolved on him; or
 - (c) a contractor for the loan of money or of securities for the payment of money to the Government of Canada under the authority of Parliament, after public competition, or respecting the purchase or payment of the public stock or debentures of Canada, on terms common to all persons.

22. (1) No person, who is a member of the Senate, shall directly or indirectly, knowingly and wilfully be a party to or be concerned in any contract under which the public money of Canada is to be paid.
- (2) If any person, who is a member of the Senate, knowingly and wilfully becomes a party to or concerned in any such contract, he shall forfeit the sum of two hundred dollars for each and every day during which he continues to be such party or so concerned.
- (3) Such sum is recoverable from him by any person who sues for the same, in any court of competent jurisdiction in Canada.
- (4) This section does not render any senator liable for such penalties, by reason of his being a shareholder in any incorporated company having a contract or agreement with the Government of Canada, except any company that undertakes a contract for the building of any public work.
- (5) This section does not render any senator liable for such penalties by reason of his being, or having been, a contractor for the loan of money or of securities for the payment of money to the Government of Canada under the authority of Parliament, after public competition, or by reason of his being, or having been, a contractor respecting the purchase or payment of the public stock or debentures of Canada, on terms common to all persons.

Members of the Senate and
of the House of Commons

23. (1) No member of the Senate or of the House of Commons shall receive or agree to receive any compensation, directly or indirectly, for services rendered, or to be rendered, to any person, either by himself or another, in relation to any bill, proceeding, contract, claim, controversy, charge, accusation, arrest or other matter before the Senate or the House of Commons, or before a committee of either House, or in order to influence or to attempt to influence any member of either House.
- (2) Every member of the Senate offending against this section is liable to a fine of not less than one thousand dollars and not more than four thousand dollars; and every member of the House of Commons offending against this section is liable to a fine of not less than five hundred dollars and not more than two thousand dollars, and shall for five years after conviction of such offence, be disqualified from being a member of the House of Commons, and from holding any office in the public service of Canada.
- (3) Any person who gives, offers, or promises to any such member any compensation for such services as aforesaid, rendered or to be rendered, is guilty of an indictable offence, and liable to one year's imprisonment and to a fine of not less than five hundred dollars and not more than two thousand dollars.

Limitation of Actions

24. No person is liable to any forfeiture or penalty imposed by this Act, unless proceedings are taken for the recovery thereof within twelve months after such forfeiture or penalty has been incurred.

APPENDIX II

Post-Employment

A. Guidelines for Ministers

1) Ministers should not allow themselves to be influenced in their pursuit of their official duties by plans for or offers of outside employment:

- a) Ministers should disclose to the Prime Minister all serious offers of positions outside government service which in their judgment put them in a position of a real or apparent conflict of interest;
- b) Ministers should not accept any offers of employment outside government service without first informing the Prime Minister;
- c) Ministers should, in seeking employment or an occupation outside government service or in preparing themselves for commercial activities after they have left the employ of the government, ensure that these endeavours do not lead to real or apparent conflicts of interest or in any way interfere with their official duties.

2) In any official dealings with former office holders, Ministers must ensure that they do not provide grounds or the appearance thereof for allegations of improper influence, privileged access or preferential treatment.

B. Guidelines applying to employment and commercial activities of former Ministers

The following guidelines are provided to give content to the principles set out in the conflict of interest guidelines, and are to be applied in accordance with those principles and with the aim of protecting the individual liberty of former Ministers to the fullest extent possible.

The guidelines apply to arrangements made before and after Ministers leave the Ministry. Former ministers are requested not to engage in the activities described in category A for a period of two years after leaving a given position, and to delay for one year any participation in activities described in category B. These guidelines do not apply to former Ministers who remain in the Senate or House of Commons to the extent that they would impede the performance of their duties as Parliamentarians, but in such circumstance the former Minister must take care to follow the appropriate Parliamentary laws, rules and conventions relating to conflict of interest.

Category A

1. Ministers must not, within the relevant time period, accept appointment to a board of directors of a commercial corporation which, as a matter of course, was in a special relationship with the department or agency for which they were responsible on an ongoing basis, including Crown corporations, but not quasi-judicial bodies, where "special relationship", means regulation of the corporation by the department or agency, receipt by the corporation of subsidies, loans or other capital assistance from the department or agency, and contractual relationships between the corporation and the department or agency.
2. Ministers must not, within the relevant time period, change sides to act for or on behalf of any person or commercial corporation in connection with any specific proceeding, transaction, case or other matter to which the Government of Canada is a party and in which they had a personal and substantial involvement on behalf of the government.
3. Former Ministers must not, within the relevant time period, lobby for or on behalf of any person or commercial corporation before any department or agency for which they were responsible on an ongoing basis, including Crown corporations but not quasi-judicial bodies, during the period of two years prior to the termination of their appointment.

Category B

1. Ministers must not, within the relevant time period, accept employment with a commercial corporation with which they had significant direct official dealings as Ministers during the last year of their appointment.
2. Ministers must not, during the relevant time period, change sides to act for or on behalf of any person or commercial corporation in connection with any specific proceeding, cause, transaction or other matter which fell under their authority during the period of one year prior to the termination of their appointment.
3. Former Ministers must not, within the relevant time period, give counsel for commercial purposes concerning the programs or policies of the department or agency for which they were responsible on an ongoing basis, including Crown Corporations and quasi-judicial agencies, or with which they had a direct and substantial relationship during the period of one year prior to the termination of their appointment.

Where, pursuant to disclosure of an offer of employment under guidelines 1(a) or 1(b) of Section A, the advice of the advisory committee is sought with respect to the application of guidelines A1 and B1, the committee may advise that the time period for the purposes of these guidelines begins on the date the disclosure was made or on any date subsequent to the date of disclosure, that is before the date on which the Minister leaves government service.



RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

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Notes For Remarks By The Prime Minister

At A National Conference of Indian Chiefs and Elders

Ottawa, April 29, 1980

In his address to you yesterday, Chief Andrew Delisle of Caughnawaga said: "Let us draw our minds together into one." I was reminded that those words appear in a beautiful Iroquois prayer of thanksgiving, which ends with the sentence: "We draw our minds together into one, and give thanks for what is on earth."

I chose to begin my remarks with those words because they speak of a time when the Indian people lived in harmony with the land and the waters, with the creator, with the whole known world.

Over the decades and the centuries, that sense of harmony was assaulted and drastically weakened by the injustice and insensitivity of the white man, by the despair, anger and disunity of Indian people themselves.

We cannot change the past. We cannot rewrite our history to make it look prettier than it was. But we can learn, as your ancestors did, to draw our minds together into one, and give thanks for each other, and for what is on earth.

You and I are here tonight because we want to work together to re-create, within Indian communities, in our time, that sense of harmony with the world which once filled the lives of your people.

This year will not see the end of our searching, nor even the beginning of the end. But because of the remarkable progress in mutual understanding which has taken place between native peoples and the federal government during the 1970s, I think we can say that this is the end of the beginning.

You and I are also here tonight because we want to work together to re-discover how all Canadians can live in harmony in this land, how Canadians of all races, cultures and regions can draw our minds together into one, and give thanks for each other, and for what is on earth.

For all these reasons, I am very pleased that we are beginning this new and promising decade, in the early days of our government, by sitting down together rather than standing up against one another. I am grateful to Noel Starblanket and the National Indian Brotherhood for inviting me to speak to you; and I congratulate them for organizing the first All Chiefs and Elders Conference in Canada.

I value the opportunity to meet with so many Chiefs and Elders because it is important that we understand each other, and because I know you will carry my message back to your people in every part of Canada.

And I am happy to be here in the company of John Munro, our new Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development. As Minister of National Health and Welfare, John demonstrated his concern for improving health care services in Indian and northern communities. As Minister of Labour, he proved himself to be a most effective negotiator, a man whose word can be trusted. I asked him to assume his present responsibilities because, in the decisive years ahead, you and I are going to need in Indian Affairs a very senior and experienced minister of proven excellence.

John and I want to renew our commitment to you tonight by formally reaffirming our willing acceptance of federal responsibility for Indian people, Indian lands and Indian communities, and our support for the unique status of Indian people within the Canadian federation.

Many members of the Cabinet are making themselves available to you during your conference, because we want to use this important time with you to consolidate what we have achieved together in the past, and to build for the future.

islation) The 1980s will be a time of great danger and great opportunity for Canada. We will emerge from this decade as a stronger country and a more united people only if we give new strength to our desire to live and work together, to build together a better future for all Canadians.

We will emerge from this decade with a weaker country, or no country, if each region builds a fence around itself as protection against the neighbours.

There is no future for Canada if provinces and groups look only to their own interests and ambitions, refusing to give first place to the common good of the country as a whole.

I am confident that the people of every region, of every race and culture in Canada, will gradually understand more profoundly that it is our willingness to share this country and its future that makes us strong. It is our willingness to strengthen each other that makes us free to be fully ourselves.

(text) It is only when every Canadian knows he has a fair and equal chance to share in the opportunities Canada offers that he will place his loyalty to Canada above his loyalty to any cultural group, or province, or region.

 You and I know very well that the best hope of the Indian people and other native peoples lies in the willingness of all Canadians to share what we have, and to share the work of building for the future. Therefore, in working to strengthen our national will and the unity of this country, you and I are natural allies.

 History gives you the right to respond that you will start thinking more of Canada and its needs, when Canada starts thinking more of you and your needs.

 But I am asking you tonight for an act of great generosity. I am asking you, in this crucial time for Canada, to treat this country better than it has treated your people in the past.

 In the name of all Canadians, and because of our country's great need, I am making a claim on you and your people.

 "What can you claim from us," you might ask, "and by what right? The white man has taken most of our land and our wealth. Many of our people live in poverty. What do we have to give except our land? If we give that, we will die."

 I am not referring to your land. I am referring to something of even greater value. I ask you to share with us the very soul and spirit of your people. I ask you to teach us, from the richness of your heritage, the real meaning and the true value of sharing this earth.

From the earliest beginnings of your culture and religion, you have known something that the white man needs to learn. You have known that human beings are intended to care for each other and help each other, to share the riches of the land and to protect the land for future generations.

When the very first Europeans, the explorers and fur traders, came to this land, you shared your food and your knowledge with them. You shared your homeland. You taught them to survive.

The Indian people made it possible for the human society we call Canada to be born. Now Canada needs to be re-born, and I call on you again to help us survive as a nation. I ask you to reach out to the larger society to teach us what we have to learn.

If a Canadian prime minister had made this request of Indian leaders at any other time in our history, your response might well have been that he was simply indulging in soothing rhetoric. But the reality of the crisis in which Canada finds itself today, with our national will being threatened by separatism in Quebec and the building of protective fences around provinces, must convince you of the seriousness of the demand I am making upon you and your people.

My belief that the Indian people can make a difference in how all Canadians feel about each other, and treat each other, is based partly on my experience of how you have influenced government thinking over the past ten years.

Because we made great progress in understanding each other during the course of the 1970s, we know that the beginning of this new decade can be the beginning of a new era in the co-operative relationship between the federal government and native peoples.

The 1970s were a decade of dialogue, organization, the refining of proposals and goals, and the building of closer contacts between us.

The 1980s must be a decade of decisions and actions, designed to liberate the potential of native peoples for self-directed growth.

During the 1970s, the government's approach matured, and so did yours. To prove the point, let's take a look at where we were ten years ago, and where we are today.

At the beginning of the 1970s, my colleagues and I opposed the very idea of aboriginal rights. I said then that we could not attempt to right all the wrongs of the past. We could only attempt to be just in our time.

In those days, the government proposed the abolition of the department of Indian Affairs, and the gradual elimination of special treatment of Indians under the Indian Act. We were responding favourably to what many Indian spokesmen had been requesting for many years.

Our proposals caused you to re-examine your position on these important issues. The result was that you opposed our policy on the status of Indians. Our White Paper and your Red Paper symbolized the misunderstanding between us. That was the situation ten years ago.

During the course of the 1970s, we changed our mind on aboriginal rights. With the help of your educational efforts and some judicial examination of the issue, the government accepted the concept of land rights accruing without treaties to the original inhabitants of this country. We began negotiating claims arising from those rights, acquired through the traditional use and occupancy of the land.

In those same years, the government became more sensitive to the Indian people's intense attachment to the land, so central to your culture and heritage.

At your urging, we abandoned the idea of amending the Indian Act in ways which you believed would have led to your assimilation into the larger Canadian society. Instead, we have been working with you toward the goal of a stronger Indian cultural identity, and stronger Indian communities, within a renewed Canadian federation.

Finally, we set a valuable and historic precedent by involving native peoples directly, with the federal and provincial governments, in the process of the reform of the constitution.

Over the course of the past ten years, the Indian, Métis and Inuit people have become immeasurably better organized. Your organizations have become more effective in negotiating with governments, more effective in canvassing your opinions and representing your views. I take some pride in the knowledge that a new federal policy of assisting native organizations helped to make possible the progress you have achieved.

Part of that progress was your transition from an often unfocussed and generalized sense of grievance to your present level of skillful and co-ordinated development planning.

In the recent past, there has been a remarkable return to Indian spirituality, as your Elders led the way toward a renaissance of traditional values, based on the interdependence of man and his natural environment, together with his responsibility to the creator.

In that same period, by constantly striving for a better presentation of Native aspirations, you have helped other Canadians to understand and accept your goals, and to understand as well how your goals and theirs could be achieved together.

Who among us would have predicted that so much progress and mutual understanding was to take place in a decade which began so inauspiciously?

Yet, as we look back together, I defy anyone to point to any other decade in our history when so much progress was made toward a meeting of the minds of the native peoples and their federal government. Mind you, the participants did not always see that progress was being made. Sometimes we challenged each other's ideas and assumptions so strongly that our discussions became rather heated. But out of that heat came the light of understanding.

Now, as we begin the decade of the 1980s, it is time to turn our attention toward the urgent need for action and decisions, for you and for Canada.

Despite our better understanding, it remains depressingly true that we have not succeeded in meeting your needs for the kind of social and economic improvements which will allow all your people to live lives of dignity, health, and hope.

Despite the millions of dollars devoted to the needs of the native peoples, our society has failed to reduce scandalous levels of native unemployment, dependence on social assistance, alcoholism, imprisonment, poor health and premature deaths, and the breakdown of individuals and families.

It is no good to sweep the ugly truth under the carpet of our good intentions. It is no good for either you or me to pat ourselves on the back for what we have tried to do, and claim that the fault must lie with someone else. We are all responsible, and we have all failed.

Your brothers and sisters who see no escape from poverty and deprivation look to all of us for more effective help -- to you, their leaders; to me and other holders of public office; to all Canadians, some of whom still prefer to look the other way.

You and I cannot look the other way. You and I are the ones with the responsibility to act.

I believe we must start by agreeing that what we have done, however well-intentioned it might have been has not worked. I believe we must also agree that simply pouring larger amounts of money into the same programs will not work either.

The key to this most agonizing problem, in my opinion, is to find ways to break the bond of deep-seated dependency on government resources and government decisions -- the kind of dependence which robs a man of self-esteem, which robs a woman of her hopes for a better life for her family, which robs children of their future.

My colleagues and I believe that the key to the problem is to encourage the Indian people of Canada to assume, gradually, a greater degree of control over your own affairs -- at your own pace, by your own choice, while at the same time the government maintains and reaffirms the responsibility it shares with you for the well-being of the Indian people.

That is why we in government bring a sense of urgency to the immensely complex task of settling land claims. We want you, the Indian people, to have the resources and the freedom to plan your own development, in co-operation with others. We want you, the Indian leaders, to be able to offer greater opportunity and self-respect to your people, in a modern economic context, so that you may also strengthen their confidence in themselves and their future.

But beyond the question of land claims, we want to move forward toward a broadening of the authority of band councils to govern Indian communities. We want you to have more scope to set your own priorities, and to translate your priorities into action. We want your people to be less directed by the day-to-day decisions of the government and its agents.

There has been movement in that direction over the past decade. For example, in the 1971-72 fiscal year, only 12% of the program budget of the Department of Indian Affairs was administered by Indian bands. By last year, that had risen to about 36%.

Indian and government representatives have had lengthy discussions about local Indian self-government within a renewed federation.

Change must come. Most of you want it. We want it. Your people need it. But I promise you that greater self-government will come to your communities and reserves only by the express choice of individual Band Councils. We will not force it upon any council or group of councils. The choice will be yours.

Under proposed revisions to the Act, Bands could assume all the necessary powers to develop and implement their own community programs, set their own program standards, their own objectives and priorities.

This would take place within a framework which would specify the legal status of Indian communities, and which would make responsibility for effective program delivery a matter to be determined between the community and its chosen representatives.

The spirit of renewed federalism makes possible a real advance toward greater local self-government among Indian people. It does not make either possible or desirable any movement toward the division of one sovereign nation into several such nations. On the contrary, a united Canada offers all of us the greatest freedom to determine our own future growth.

When we address the subject of amending the Indian Act, one problem poses a real dilemma for the government. What should be done with those sections which deprive Indian women of status if they marry non-Indians?

The government made a commitment to remove that discriminatory provision from the Act. That commitment has generated controversy among Indians, some of whom believe band councils should be free to decide who has status and who has not.

I hope we can soon reach an agreement which will respect the rights of both Indian women and band councils. I also hope that, in reaching that agreement, we will all welcome the involvement of the group known as "Indian Rights for Indian Women", which I am happy to see represented here tonight.

We will be working closely with Indian representatives to determine the nature and details of any proposed changes to the Indian Act, just as we want to work closely with you in reforming the Canadian constitution in ways which will better secure the rights and the status of the original people of this land.

In the paper entitled "A Time For Action", published in 1978, my colleagues and I gave a high priority to the involvement of Indian, Inuit and Métis representatives in the process of constitutional reform.

At the First Ministers Conference on the Constitution in February of last year, I succeeded in having placed on the agenda a discussion item entitled "Natives and the Constitution". It was agreed that Native representatives would meet with the First Ministers on that subject.

I was happy to see that the Conservative government carried forward that initiative by inviting your representatives to a meeting last December of the steering committee of the Continuing Committee of Ministers on the Constitution.

I want to reaffirm tonight that you will continue to be involved in the discussion of constitutional changes which directly affect you.

You have already indicated what your highest priorities are, and I feel sure that all other parties to the constitutional discussions will agree to discuss with you such matters as aboriginal rights and treaty rights, internal native self-government, native representation in political institutions such as Parliament, and the responsibilities of the federal and provincial governments for the provision of services to native peoples.

anslation) Our goal must be the building together of a Canadian society which acknowledges and respects all its members as people of worth, honour and integrity.

The native peoples of this country have been, from the very beginning of our partnership, among the most committed nation-builders in the land. Your loyalty to Canada, your love for this land, have often put the white man to shame.

We need that loyalty now, more than ever before. We need you to put your extraordinary will to survive as a people at the service of a nation whose survival is threatened.

I invite you to become nation-builders once again. I ask you to help other Canadians to grasp your wise understanding of the value of sharing the burdens and the benefits of living together as one people.

In that context, I address a special message to those of you who live in the province of Quebec. The struggle to defeat the forces of separatism, in the referendum and afterwards, is your struggle as much as the white man's. A majority Yes vote on May 20th will bring to a standstill the process of the renewal of federalism, in which you and your people have so much at stake.

A No vote, on the other hand, especially a massive No vote, will force the separatist government of Quebec to abandon its push toward total sovereignty for that province. A massive No vote will open the door to the real renewal of our federation, which you and Canada so badly need.

I ask you to help your people understand, between now and the day of the referendum, that their best hope for the enhancement of their rights and freedoms lies in a stronger and more united Canada. Help them to realize that they, more than any other group in Quebec, have the most to lose if the separatists win.

(text) I understand that some of your people in northern Quebec will be going on the annual goose hunt during the referendum period. I wish you good hunting. I also urge you to vote on the referendum day, to make sure that your goose is not cooked.

Man does not live by geese alone. To be fully alive, he also needs to be free; and Canada offers to all its people the present reality and future prospect of greater freedom than can be found in any other country on earth.

I began this speech by quoting from an Iroquois prayer of thanksgiving. We have much to be thankful for in this bountiful land.

The Iroquois thanked the creator:
"for the grasses and bushes that give us medicine;
for the many kinds of hanging fruit we use, among which are the strawberry and raspberry;
the standing forests and especially the Maple that gives us its sweet juice;
all of the animals that provide our food and clothing, among them the deer;
the lakes, rivers and streams that provide for our well-being;
the Three Sisters, our sustenance: corn, beans and squash, upon whom we live.
We draw our minds together into one, and give thanks for what is on earth."

Let us, who are here tonight, resolve to work together, with one mind and one spirit, to give new life to this great land.

Let us draw our minds together into one, and give thanks for our life together in this land to which the Indian people gave the beautiful name, Canada.



RELEASE

COMMUNIQUÉ

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Date: May 1, 1980

For Release: IMMEDIATE

Pour Publication:

Conflict of Interest Guidelines

The Prime Minister today tabled in the House of Commons the conflict of interest guidelines that he has issued to members of the Cabinet.

The guidelines are designed to assist Ministers to carry out their official duties and arrange their private affairs "in a manner that will conserve and enhance public confidence and trust in government and that will prevent conflicts of interest from arising".

Detailed guidelines were first issued in 1973, with a number of revisions added in 1979. The new guidelines follow the main lines of both the 1973 and 1979 rules and have been amended to reflect experience with their administration. Cabinet members have 120 days from the date of coming into force of the guidelines to make any necessary adjustments in their own financial affairs.

Assets such as publicly-traded securities and speculative investments must either be sold or placed in a blind trust over which the Minister has no control.

Assets which are unlikely to give rise to a conflict of interest, such as a farm or an ownership interest in a local family business which does not contract with the government, may continue to be held by a Minister provided they are disclosed in the public registry.

Exempt from the rules are personal assets such as residences and recreational property, savings bonds and certain pension holdings.

Ministers may not act as directors of commercial corporations or paid consultants, engage in a profession, manage a business or serve actively in a union or professional association.

They must make public disclosure of any personal gift or benefit exceeding \$200 from anyone outside their family, except for official gifts and hospitality from other governments and hospitality received from personal friends.

The most important change to the 1979 guidelines is the decision not to apply the guidelines to spouses and dependent children of Ministers. This decision was taken in view of the importance of the independence of spouses.

The guidelines state, however, that Ministers "must not transfer their holdings to their spouses or dependent children with a view to avoiding the application of the guidelines". It adds that Ministers have an individual responsibility to prevent conflicts of interest that might arise or appear to arise out of dealings in assets owned or managed in whole or part by their spouses or dependent children.

The Prime Minister also tabled a copy of his letter to Ministers concerning the conflict of interest requirements for their exempt staff as well as his letter to Parliamentary Secretaries on this subject.



PRIME MINISTER • PREMIER MINISTRE

April 28, 1980

My dear Colleague:

I am writing to bring to your attention the enclosed guidelines which establish the conflict of interest régime for Ministers and set the standards of conduct expected of them and their exempt staff in the performance of their duties.

The precept of fulfilling one's official responsibilities in an objective and disinterested manner lies at the very heart of our system of government. Ministers, therefore, have an obligation to meet the highest standards of conduct and to arrange and conduct their personal affairs in a manner which does not conflict or appear to conflict with their public duties and responsibilities.

I would remind you of our decision not to apply the requirements of these guidelines to our spouses and dependent children. The notion that husbands and wives may wish to pursue careers and activities independent from each other is increasingly prevalent in our society and I believe we are agreed that it is unfair to impose restrictions considered unacceptable in the society as a whole

The Honourable Allan J. MacEachen,
Deputy Prime Minister and
Minister of Finance,
Room 209-S, Centre Block,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ontario.

on the spouses of Cabinet Ministers. Similarly, arrangements made in respect of dependent children, in which spouses have a vital concern and interest as the partner in the family unit, should not be considered to fall under such guidelines.

This course of action does not, of course, relieve Ministers and those most closely related to them from the need to exercise vigilance and restraint in order to avoid apparent conflicts of interest. I am sure Ministers will be able to count upon the support of their families in meeting the high standards of conduct imposed upon them as the holders of public office.

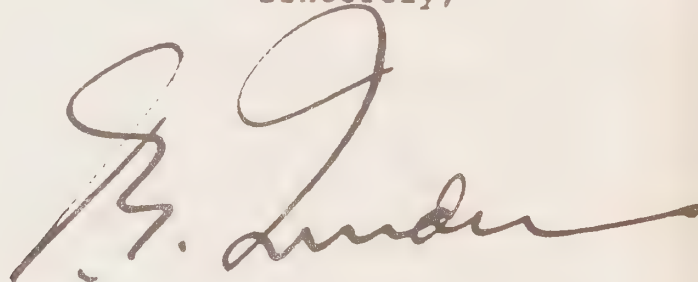
Ministers must fully declare on a confidential basis their assets, liabilities and activities, including executorships and trusteeships, to the Assistant Deputy Registrar General within 60 days of appointment to the Cabinet or of the coming into force of these Guidelines. Ministers must complete all arrangements necessary to achieve full compliance within 120 days of appointment or of the coming into force of these Guidelines.

I will soon be writing you at length about the conflict of interest requirements applicable to exempt staff members. I would like to take this opportunity, however, to ask you to ensure that all your exempt staff members understand that they are expected to meet the same high standards of conduct as do Ministers and that they must, as a basic requirement, comply with the Public Servants' Conflict of Interest Guidelines (PC-1973-4065).

It is also appropriate at this time to impress upon you, and through you on the members of your exempt staff, the importance of at all times avoiding any dealings with members of judicial or quasi-judicial bodies that might be construed as an improper interference with their proceedings.

Mr. D.R. Taylor, Assistant Deputy Registrar General (4th Floor, Trafalgar Building, 207 Queen Street, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0C9. Tel: 995-0721) will administer the enclosed guidelines on my behalf and any questions about their application may be addressed to him.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "J. J. Linder". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large, stylized initial "J" and a long, sweeping underline.



PRIME MINISTER · PREMIER MINISTRE

April 29, 1980

Dear Mr. Evans:

I am writing to bring to your attention the Government's concern with respect to conflicts of interest and to inform you of our policy as it relates to Parliamentary Secretaries.

Our policy's fundamental principle is that the integrity and objectivity of all persons having public responsibilities must be beyond question at all times. We thus have a personal duty scrupulously to avoid any financial transactions and remunerated activities which might result in our receipt of undue benefit or place us in a position of real or apparent conflict of interest.

Mr. John Evans, M.P.,
Parliamentary Secretary to
the Deputy Prime Minister and
Minister of Finance,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ontario.

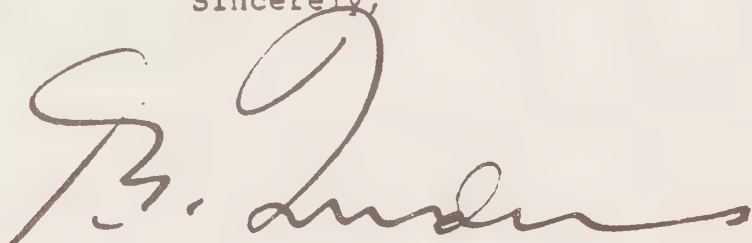
The Government has formulated strict guidelines for application to Ministers and full-time Governor-in-Council appointees, who have wide-ranging roles of an administrative and executive nature.

Because of the wide variety of duties that may be given to individual Parliamentary Secretaries, the Government has decided not to establish a detailed and comprehensive formal conflict of interest régime for Parliamentary Secretaries as a group. It is all the more important, therefore, that you examine your own particular responsibilities as a Parliamentary Secretary on a continuous basis and ensure that there is no possibility that a real or apparent conflict of interest or any undue benefit will arise. I would encourage you to discuss any matters on which you may require some guidance with your Minister in order that misunderstandings may be avoided.

Parliamentary Secretaries are asked to observe certain guidelines relating to their activities after they have left Government service or which are in contemplation of leaving such service. They are aimed at avoiding any suspicion that former Parliamentary Secretaries might use their past positions in a way that might adversely affect the objectivity and disinterestedness of Government service. I would ask you to act in accordance with these guidelines when you cease to serve as a Parliamentary Secretary.

Finally, I draw to your attention the provisions of the Senate and House of Commons Act, relating to conflict of interest, namely those dealing with incompatible offices, prohibited contracts with the Government and prohibitions on fees received for influencing other Parliamentarians. I would also urge you to read carefully Bill C-6, the Independence of Parliament Act, proposing a comprehensive conflict of interest régime for all Members of Parliament and Senators which received second reading in 1979 but was not passed by Parliament, as well as the second reading debates on this Bill. These latter documents should serve as useful background in your assessment of your personal position.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "B. Linder". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large, stylized initial "B" and a long, sweeping underline.

POST-EMPLOYMENT GUIDELINES
FOR PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARIES

A. Offers of Employment Outside Government

1) Parliamentary Secretaries should not allow themselves to be influenced in their pursuit of their official duties by plans for or offers of employment outside Government:

- a) Parliamentary Secretaries should disclose to the Minister all serious offers of positions outside Government service which in their judgment put them in a position of a real or apparent conflict of interest;
- b) Parliamentary Secretaries should not accept any offers of employment outside Government service without first informing the Minister;
- c) Parliamentary Secretaries should, in seeking employment or an occupation outside Government service or in preparing themselves for commercial activities after they will have left Government service, ensure that these endeavours do not lead to real or apparent conflicts of interest or in any way interfere with their official duties.

2) In any official dealings with former office holders, Parliamentary Secretaries must ensure that they do not provide grounds or the appearance of grounds for allegations of improper influence, privileged access or preferential treatment.

B. Guidelines Applying to Employment
and Commercial Activities of
Former Parliamentary Secretaries

The following guidelines are to be applied with the aim of protecting the individual liberty of former Parliamentary Secretaries to the fullest extent possible.

These guidelines do not apply to former Parliamentary Secretaries who remain in the House of Commons to the extent that they would impede the performance of their duties as Parliamentarians, but in such circumstances the former Parliamentary Secretary must take care to follow the appropriate Parliamentary laws, rules and conventions relating to conflict of interest.

1) Within a period of one year of leaving office, Parliamentary Secretaries should not:

- a) accept appointment to a board of directors of a commercial corporation which, as a matter of course, was in a special relationship with the department with which they were associated on an ongoing basis during the last year of their tenure as Parliamentary Secretaries;
- b) change sides to act for or on behalf of any person or commercial corporation in connection with any specific proceeding, transaction, case or other matter to which the Government of Canada is a party and in which they had a personal and substantial involvement on behalf of the Government during the last year of their tenure as Parliamentary Secretaries;
- c) lobby for or on behalf of any person or commercial corporation before any department or agency with which they were associated on an ongoing basis during the last year of their tenure as Parliamentary Secretaries.

2) Within a period of six months of leaving office, Parliamentary Secretaries should not:

- a) accept employment with a commercial corporation with which they had significant direct official dealings as Parliamentary Secretaries during the last year of their tenure;
- b) change sides to act for or on behalf of any person or commercial corporation in connection with any specific proceeding, case, transaction or other matter which fell under their authority during the last year of their tenure;
- c) give counsel for commercial purposes concerning the programs or policies of the department or agency with which they were associated on an ongoing basis, or with which they had a direct and substantial relationship during the last year of their tenure.

NOTES:

For these purposes "department or agency" includes Crown corporations but not quasi-judicial bodies. "Special relationship" in respect of paragraph 1(a) means regulation of the corporation by the department or agency, receipt by the corporation of subsidies, loans or other capital assistance from the department or agency, and contractual relationships between the corporation and the department or agency.



PRIME MINISTER · PREMIER MINISTRE

April 30, 1980

My dear Colleague:

You will recall that my letter of April 28, 1980 conveying to you the conflict of interest guidelines for Ministers referred to exempt staff and indicated that I would be writing you at greater length on the question of conflict of interest as it relates to them.

Ministers and their exempt staff members, of necessity, must develop close working relationships. It is therefore of the greatest importance that exempt staff members know, in the clearest terms, the scope of their responsibilities and authority and that they be cautioned not to create the impression of speaking or acting on the Minister's behalf unless they are clearly mandated to do so. I would ask you consequently to speak with your staff to ensure that they are well aware of the nature of their duties and the scope of their authority.

The Honourable Allan J. MacEachen,
Deputy Prime Minister and
Minister of Finance,
Room 105-A, Centre Block,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Exempt staff members are appointed directly by Ministers, work closely with them and have their duties determined by them. Ministers are, therefore, personally and immediately responsible for them and their actions and must ensure that their exempt staff members are aware of the conflict of interest requirements to which they are subject and of the standards of conduct expected of them. In this regard, I have already indicated as a general rule that they are expected to meet the same high standards of conduct as do Ministers.

In order to assist you in applying conflict of interest guidelines to exempt staff, you might wish to note the following:

- 1) Each Minister is responsible for designating those exempt staff members to whom the ministerial guidelines apply. At a minimum, they normally should apply to Executive Assistants and Senior Policy Advisors, unless Ministers, for good and proper reasons, personally decide not to require the incumbent of such a position to comply with them. It is a matter of the Minister's judgement whether other staff members have responsibilities warranting the application of the ministerial guidelines to them.


- 2) All staff members not subject to the ministerial guidelines are subject to the requirements of the Public Servants' Conflict of Interest Guidelines and are expected to report to the Minister all business, commercial or financial interests or other activities which might be construed as being in actual or potential conflict with their duties or call into question their ability to perform those duties objectively. Such reports should be made annually on a routine basis and otherwise as circumstances may require. You will find enclosed a copy of a certificate which you may wish to use in your office for the disclosure required under the Public Servants' Conflict of Interest Guidelines. Ministers should also ensure that anyone who works for them or for their office on contract is subject to a suitable conflict of interest régime.
- 3) Exempt staff members subject to the ministerial guidelines must make their initial report to the Assistant Deputy Registrar General (ADRG) by July 31, 1980, and must be in compliance by September 30, 1980. Each Minister will receive quarterly reports from the ADRG on the status of compliance of their exempt staff.

- 4 -

Ministers are responsible for dealing with any questions raised by these reports. You should inform the ADRG as soon as possible of the names of those of your exempt staff to whom the conflict of interest guidelines for Ministers will apply.

I urge you to give careful and immediate consideration to the foregoing and to take any additional steps you think may be necessary to ensure that conflict of interest situations do not arise.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "B. Linder". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large, stylized initial "B" and a long, sweeping horizontal stroke at the end.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST CERTIFICATE

for Ministers' Exempt Staff Members who are
Subject to Public Servants' Guidelines

I certify that I have received and read
TREASURY BOARD CIRCULAR 1973-183 regarding the Standard
of Conduct for Public Service Employees, to which was
annexed P.C. 1973-4065 entitled "Public Servants'
Conflict of Interest Guidelines", and the "Guidelines
Respecting Commercial Activities of Former Holders of
Public Office".

Furthermore, I certify that I am in compliance
with the Guidelines, and*

1. I have no contractual or property interests
of a business, commercial, financial or
other nature that could conceivably be
construed as placing me in actual, apparent
or potential conflict with the duties of my
position.

OR

2. In particular, I am in compliance with
Guidelines 6 which requires me to disclose
to the Minister "all business, commercial
or financial interest where such interest
might conceivably be construed as being in
actual or potential conflict with my
official duties". I made such a formal
disclosure to the Honourable _____
on _____.

I undertake that should any change in my cir-
cumstances occur within the meaning of the Guidelines or
amendments thereto, while I am a member of the Minister's
exempt staff, I will immediately disclose it to the
Minister.

Date _____

Signature _____

* tick item that is applicable

CONFLICT OF INTEREST GUIDELINES
FOR MINISTERS OF THE CROWN

I Principles

- 1) The onus for preventing real, apparent or foreseeable conflicts of interest rests with the individual;
- 2) Ministers must perform and appear to perform their official responsibilities and arrange their private affairs in a manner that will conserve and enhance public confidence and trust in government and that will prevent conflicts of interest from arising;
- 3) Ministers must not take advantage or appear to take advantage of their official positions, or of information obtained in the course of their official duties that is not generally available to the public.

The purpose of these Guidelines is to assist Ministers in observing these principles and in maintaining the high standard of conduct expected of them. As the Guidelines are general in nature, conforming to the letter of them may not afford complete protection for individual Ministers in all cases. Each Minister is therefore responsible for taking whatever additional action may be necessary to ensure that conflicts of interest are avoided.

II Prohibited Activities

Ministers upon appointment, or as soon as possible thereafter, shall cease to:

- 1) engage in the practice of a profession or the management or operation of any business or commercial activity, or in the management of assets except exempt or discloseable assets;

- 2) serve as paid consultants;
- 3) retain or accept directorships or offices in commercial corporations. Although it could be proper in some circumstances for Ministers to retain or accept directorships or offices in organizations of a philanthropic or charitable character, great care must always be taken to prevent conflicts of interest from arising. Offers of directorships or offices in philanthropic or charitable organizations in receipt of federal public funds should be refused;
- 4) serve actively as members in unions or professional associations.

Each Minister will provide to the Assistant Deputy Registrar General (ADRG) for disclosure in the Public Registry information concerning the partnerships, directorships and corporate executive positions held by them during the two years preceding their appointment. These disclosures will provide sufficient information to identify the nature of the business involved and of the responsibilities carried.

III Avoidance of Preferential Treatment

Ministers shall not accord preferential treatment in relation to any official matter to relatives or friends or to organizations in which their relatives or friends have an interest.

Ministers must also take care to avoid placing, or appearing to place, themselves under an obligation to any person or organization which might profit from special consideration or favour on their part.

IV Gifts

Ministers shall disclose in the Public Registry any personal gift or other benefit of a value exceeding two hundred dollars which they receive from any person not connected with them by blood relationship, marriage

or adoption, together with the name and address of the donor. Official gifts and hospitality received from other governments and hospitality received from personal friends are not subject to this rule. All gifts or benefits exceeding two hundred dollars in value, other than official gifts or benefits, are to be declared to the ADRG within thirty days of their receipt for disclosure in the Public Registry.

V Arrangements with Respect to Assets

At the time of their appointment to the Cabinet or upon the coming into force of these guidelines, Ministers shall make a full report to the Prime Minister, through the Assistant Deputy Registrar General (ADRG), of all their assets and liabilities. These reports will be updated by annual reports submitted by Ministers through the same channel, indicating changes in the assets, other than exempt assets, owned directly by them. These annual reports will include information about changes in the liabilities owed by Ministers.

A) Exempt Assets

There are no requirements of public disclosure or restrictions on dealing with property which is for the personal use of Ministers and their families or with other assets not of a commercial character ("exempt assets"). Exempt assets include: residences and recreational property used or intended for use by Ministers or their families; household goods and personal effects; automobiles; boats and other means of transport for personal use; and works of art. They also include cash and deposits (but do not include cash and deposits in foreign currency held for investment or speculative purposes); Canada and Provincial Savings Bonds; registered retirement savings plans that are not self-administered; self-administered registered retirement savings plans composed exclusively of exempt assets; registered home ownership savings plans; investments in open ended mutual funds; Guaranteed Investment Certificates and similar financial instruments; income averaging and other annuities; accrued pension rights; life insurance policies; money owed by a previous employer, client or partnership; personal loans to any individual connected with a Minister by blood relationship, marriage or adoption; and personal loans not in excess of \$5,000 to any individual not connected with a Minister by blood relationship, marriage or adoption.

B) Discloseable Assets

Ministers may elect to disclose in the Public Registry the following assets owned by them when these assets are of such a nature that they are unlikely to give rise to a conflict of interest:

- 1) ownership interests in family businesses, and in companies whose stocks and shares are not traded publicly, which do not contract with the government, which are of a local character, and which do not own or control shares of public companies;
- 2) farms;
- 3) real property other than exempt property not normally for the Minister's or his family's personal use and which is unlikely to create a conflict of interest;
- 4) beneficial ownership of the assets of trusts other than blind trusts of which the administration is carried out at arm's length.

If Ministers do not elect to disclose non-conflicting assets in the Public Registry, these assets must be treated as "controlled assets". Initial reports of such assets shall be made by the Minister to the ADRG within 60 days of the Minister's appointment to the Cabinet, for the purpose of disclosure in the Public Registry. Information about any sale, purchase or acquisition through other means of assets of this character made subsequent to any initial report must be provided by the Minister to the ADRG within 30 days after the transaction has been completed for disclosure in the Public Registry. The information provided in these initial and subsequent disclosures will be open to public examination.

C) Controlled Assets

All assets other than exempt or discloseable assets owned by a Minister shall be considered controlled assets and shall be either sold in a normal arm's length, transaction or placed in a blind trust. Ministers may not

after the completion of any arrangements necessary to comply with the Guidelines, purchase, sell or retain any direct interest in any controlled asset. If Ministers should acquire controlled assets through inheritance or gift after their arrangements have been completed, this shall be reported to the Prime Minister and either sold or placed in a blind trust.

Controlled assets include:

- 1) publicly traded securities of corporations and governments;
- 2) interests in partnerships, proprietorships, joint ventures, private companies and family businesses which are not discloseable assets;
- 3) stock options except those of private companies referred to in item 1) under Discloseable Assets;
- 4) self-administered registered retirement savings plans, except those composed exclusively of exempt assets;
- 5) real property which is not an exempt or discloseable asset;
- 6) commodities, including metals, and foreign currency for speculative or investment purposes;
- 7) interests in profit sharing plans;
- 8) loans that exceed \$5,000 to individuals not connected with the Minister concerned by blood relationship, marriage or adoption.

1) Divestment - Selling

Ministers may sell controlled assets in a normal arm's length transaction but only for the purpose of complying with these Guidelines and within the time limits prescribed in them.

2) Divestment - Blind Trust

Controlled assets that are not sold must be placed in a blind trust. The following criteria shall be observed in establishing blind trusts to comply with these Guidelines:

- 1) Title to all assets placed in trust must be transferred to the trustee(s);
- 2) All trustees of such trusts shall be individuals, corporations or firms that deal with the Minister at arm's length (as this term is defined in the Income Tax Act of Canada). This means that individuals connected with a Minister by blood relationship, marriage or adoption cannot serve as trustees;
- 3) While there shall be no limit on the number of trustees that may be appointed, every trust must have at least one "government designated trustee" (all trust companies in possession of a valid licence and designated investment dealers);
- 4) All decisions of the trustees of a blind trust must be approved by a majority of the trustees, which majority must include the government designated trustee;
- 5) Subject to the requirements of 2, 3 and 4 above, a Minister may appoint as many independent trustees as he wishes;
- 6) The terms of each trust instrument shall place on the trustee(s) a clear responsibility not to divulge to, or otherwise inform, directly or indirectly, the Minister of any matter concerning the assets in or the management of the trust, except as hereinafter provided;

.../7

- 7) The trustee(s) of each trust must be empowered to make all decisions concerning the management of the assets in the trust free of direct or indirect control or influence by the Minister, and without informing, consulting with or seeking advice from the Minister;
- 8) Each trust instrument shall provide that the trustee(s) must deliver annual statements to the Minister that will permit the preparation of annual income tax returns, or compliance with any other legislation or legal requirements;
- 9) Any trust instrument may provide that the Minister be informed of the total value of the trust fund at any time, but such information and the statements referred to in item 8) above, must not disclose to the Minister the identity, nature, or value of any of the assets in the trust;
- 10) The terms of any blind trust instrument may provide that the net income of the trust fund be paid to the Minister at such intervals as may be agreed with the trustee(s);
- 11) The Minister may request the trustee(s) to pay to him or her such part of the capital of the trust fund, in cash and not in specie, as he or she may direct;
- 12) The Minister may add capital to the trust at any time during the life of the trust.

NOTE: Ministers may name persons other than themselves as beneficiaries of their blind trust, in which event these criteria apply mutatis mutandis to Ministers and the beneficiaries.

Within the period stipulated in these Guidelines, a copy of any blind trust instrument entered into by a Minister for the purposes of these Guidelines must be provided to the ADRG.

The deadline for receipt of these instruments may be extended by the Prime Minister in special circumstances.

3) Holding Companies

In cases where Ministers have established holding companies for estate planning purposes, they may put their rights in such companies into a trust for retention. In such circumstances, the trustee may not dispose of or otherwise affect the rights placed in the trust. The Assistant Deputy Registrar General may serve as trustee of such trusts.

In establishing such trusts, Ministers may make arrangements to have third parties exercise their voting rights in relation to the shares in the holding company as long as such arrangements will not result in a conflict of interest. Ministers who have established such trusts may not be consulted or informed of the disposition of any assets owned by the holding company that would be considered to be controlled assets under the terms of these guidelines.

VI Executorships and Trusteeships

Ministers are to disclose to the Prime Minister through the ADRG, all executorships and trusteeships and are to take appropriate steps to avoid conflicts of interest that might arise from serving actively as executor or trustee.

VII Spouses and Dependent Children

These guidelines do not directly apply to spouses or dependent children of Ministers. It goes without saying that Ministers must not transfer their assets to their spouses or dependent children with a view to avoiding the requirements of these Guidelines. Ministers should also bear in mind their individual responsibility to prevent conflicts of interest, including those that might conceivably arise or appear to arise out of dealings in property or investments which are owned or managed in whole or in part, by their spouses or dependent children.

VIII Administration

These Guidelines are administered on behalf of the Prime Minister by the Assistant Deputy Registrar General (ADRG). The ADRG will assist Ministers in complying with these Guidelines and will provide them with information and advice for this purpose.

Ministers must fully declare on a confidential basis their assets, liabilities and activities, including executorships and trusteeships, to the ADRG within 60 days of appointment to the Cabinet or of the coming into force of these Guidelines.

In order that the ADRG may assure Ministers that their trust instruments conform to the criteria set out in the Guidelines and will be satisfactory to the Prime Minister, trust instruments are to be submitted to the ADRG before they are executed.

Ministers must complete all arrangements necessary to achieve full compliance within 120 days of appointment or of the coming into force of these Guidelines. Within this time period, Ministers must provide to the ADRG copies of duly executed trust instruments and public disclosures of previous activities, personal gifts or benefits and discloseable assets, as required, and a public document in which they will indicate in summary form the arrangements they have made to comply with these Guidelines. The public disclosures of previous activities, personal gifts or benefits and discloseable assets and the summary of arrangements made by a Minister will be open to examination by the general public in the Public Registry maintained by the ADRG.

If questions related to compliance with these Guidelines cannot be resolved between a Minister and the ADRG, the matter will be referred by the ADRG or the Minister concerned to an advisory committee composed of the Clerk of the Privy Council and the Prime Minister's Principal Secretary for an opinion. Questions regarding the application of the Guidelines to unusual situations will be referred to the Prime Minister through the advisory committee.

A Minister's conflict of interest arrangements will be considered complete when approved by the Prime Minister.

IX Other Requirements

Conflict of Interest Rules for Parliamentarians

Ministers are subject, in addition to these Guidelines, to the provisions of the Senate and House of Commons Act as they apply to Senators and Members of Parliament. Attention is drawn, in particular, to the conflict of interest provisions of these Acts (Attached as Appendix I). They relate to incompatible offices, prohibited contracts with the government and prohibitions on fees received for influencing other Parliamentarians.

Post-Employment Guidelines

Ministers are also asked to comply with the Post-Employment Guidelines, attached as Appendix II.

SENATE AND HOUSE OF COMMONS ACT

Independence of Parliament

Members of the House of Commons

10. Except as hereinafter specially provided,

- (a) no person accepting or holding any office, commission or employment, permanent or temporary, in the service of the Government of Canada, at the nomination of the Crown or at the nomination of any of the officers of the Government of Canada, to which any salary, fee, wages, allowance, emolument, or profit of any kind is attached, and
- (b) no sheriff, registrar of deeds, clerk of the peace, or county crown attorney in any of the provinces of Canada,

is eligible as a member of the House of Commons, or shall sit or vote therein.

11. Nothing in section 10 renders ineligible any person holding any office, commission or employment, permanent or temporary, in the service of the Government of Canada, at the nomination of the Crown, or at the nomination of any of the officers of the Government of Canada, as a member of the House of Commons, or disqualifies him from sitting or voting therein, if, by his commission or other instrument of appointment, it is declared or provided that he shall hold such office, commission or employment without any salary, fees, wages, allowances, emolument or other profit of any kind, attached thereto.

12. Nothing in this Act renders ineligible or disqualifies any person as a member of the House of Commons or to sit or vote therein by reason of his being
- (a) a member of Her Majesty's forces while he is on active service as a consequence of war, or
 - (b) a member of the reserve force of the Canadian Forces who is not on full-time service other than active service as a consequence of war.
13. Notwithstanding anything in this Act, a member of the House of Commons shall not vacate his seat by reason only of his acceptance of an office of profit under the Crown, if that office is an office the holder of which is capable of being elected to, or sitting or voting in, the House of Commons.
14. A person is not, by this Act, rendered ineligible as a member of the House of Commons or disqualified from sitting or voting in the House of Commons by reason only of his acceptance of travelling expenses paid out of public moneys of Canada where the travel is undertaken at the request of the Governor in Council on the public business of Canada.
15. A member of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada is not, by this Act, rendered ineligible as a member of the House of Commons or disqualified from sitting or voting in the House of Commons by reason only that he
- (a) "holds an office for which a salary is provided in section 4 or 5 of the Salaries Act and receives that salary, or
 - (b) is a Minister of State, other than a Minister of State referred to in section 5 of the Salaries Act, or a Minister without Portfolio and receives a salary in respect of that position,"
- if he is elected while he holds that office or position or is a member of the House of Commons at the date of his nomination by the Crown for that office or position.

16. No person, directly or indirectly, alone or with any other, by himself or by the interposition of any trustee or third party, holding or enjoying, undertaking or executing any contract or agreement, expressed or implied, with or for the Government of Canada on behalf of the Crown, or with or for any of the officers of the Government of Canada, for which any public money of Canada is to be paid, is eligible as a member of the House of Commons, or shall sit or vote in the said House.
17. If any member of the House of Commons accepts any office or commission, or is concerned or interested in any contract, agreement, service or work that, by this Act, renders a person incapable of being elected to, or of sitting or voting in the House of Commons, or knowingly sells any goods, wares or merchandise to, or performs any service for the Government of Canada, or for any of the officers of the Government of Canada, for which any public money of Canada is paid or to be paid, whether such contract, agreement or sale is expressed or implied, and whether the transaction is single or continuous, the seat of such member is thereby vacated, and his election is thenceforth void.
18. (1) If any person disqualified or by this Act declared incapable of being elected to, or of sitting or voting in the House of Commons, or if any person duly elected, who has become disqualified to continue to be a member or to sit or vote, under section 17, nevertheless sits or votes, or continues to sit or vote therein, he shall thereby forfeit the sum of two hundred dollars for each and every day on which he so sits or votes.

(2) Such sum is recoverable from him by any person who sues for the same in any court of competent civil jurisdiction in Canada.
19. Sections 16, 17 and 18 extend to any transaction or act begun and concluded during a recess of Parliament.

20. (1) In every contract, agreement or commission to be made, entered into or accepted by any person with the Government of Canada, or any of the departments or officers of the Government of Canada, there shall be inserted an express condition, that no member of the House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part of such contract, agreement or commission, or to any benefit to arise therefrom.

(2) In case any person, who has entered into or accepted, or who shall enter into or accept any such contract, agreement or commission, admits any member or members of the House of Commons, to any part or share thereof, or to receive any benefit thereby, every such person shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of two thousand dollars, recoverable with costs in any court of competent jurisdiction by any person who sues for the same.

21. This Act does not extend to disqualify any person as a member of the House of Commons by reason of his being

- (a) a shareholder in any incorporated company having a contract or agreement with the Government of Canada, except any company that undertakes a contract for the building of any public work;
- (b) a person on whom the completion of any contract or agreement, expressed or implied, devolves by descent or limitation, or by marriage, or as devisee, legatee, executor or administrator, until twelve months have elapsed after the same has so devolved on him; or
- (c) a contractor for the loan of money or of securities for the payment of money to the Government of Canada under the authority of Parliament, after public competition, or respecting the purchase or payment of the public stock or debentures of Canada, on terms common to all persons.

22. (1) No person, who is a member of the Senate, shall directly or indirectly, knowingly and wilfully be a party to or be concerned in any contract under which the public money of Canada is to be paid.

(2) If any person, who is a member of the Senate, knowingly and wilfully becomes a party to or concerned in any such contract, he shall forfeit the sum of two hundred dollars for each and every day during which he continues to be such party or so concerned.

(3) Such sum is recoverable from him by any person who sues for the same, in any court of competent jurisdiction in Canada.

(4) This section does not render any senator liable for such penalties, by reason of his being a shareholder in any incorporated company having a contract or agreement with the Government of Canada, except any company that undertakes a contract for the building of any public work.

(5) This section does not render any senator liable for such penalties by reason of his being, or having been, a contractor for the loan of money or of securities for the payment of money to the Government of Canada under the authority of Parliament, after public competition, or by reason of his being, or having been, a contractor respecting the purchase or payment of the public stock or debentures of Canada, on terms common to all persons.

Members of the Senate and
of the House of Commons

23. (1) No member of the Senate or of the House of Commons shall receive or agree to receive any compensation, directly or indirectly, for services rendered, or to be rendered, to any person, either by himself or another, in relation to any bill, proceeding, contract, claim, controversy, charge, accusation, arrest or other matter before the Senate or the House of Commons, or before a committee of either House, or in order to influence or to attempt to influence any member of either House.

(2) Every member of the Senate offending against this section is liable to a fine of not less than one thousand dollars and not more than four thousand dollars; and every member of the House of Commons offending against this section is liable to a fine of not less than five hundred dollars and not more than two thousand dollars, and shall for five years after conviction of such offence, be disqualified from being a member of the House of Commons, and from holding any office in the public service of Canada.

(3) Any person who gives, offers, or promises to any such member any compensation for such services as aforesaid, rendered or to be rendered, is guilty of an indictable offence, and liable to one year's imprisonment and to a fine of not less than five hundred dollars and not more than two thousand dollars.

Limitation of Actions

24. No person is liable to any forfeiture or penalty imposed by this Act, unless proceedings are taken for the recovery thereof within twelve months after such forfeiture or penalty has been incurred.

POST-EMPLOYMENT

A. Guidelines for Ministers

1) Ministers should not allow themselves to be influenced in their pursuit of their official duties by plans for or offers of outside employment:

- a) Ministers should disclose to the Prime Minister all serious offers of positions outside Government service which in their judgment put them in a position of a real or apparent conflict of interest;
- b) Ministers should not accept any offers of employment outside Government service without first informing the Prime Minister;
- c) Ministers should, in seeking employment or an occupation outside Government service or in preparing themselves for commercial activities after they will have left Government service, ensure that these endeavours do not lead to real or apparent conflicts of interest or in any way interfere with their official duties.

2) In any official dealings with former office holders, Ministers must ensure that they do not provide grounds or the appearance of grounds for allegations of improper influence, privileged access or preferential treatment.

B. Guidelines Applying to Employment
and Commercial Activities of
Former Ministers

The following guidelines are pursuant to the principles set out in the conflict of interest guidelines, and are to be applied in accordance with those principles and with the aim of protecting the individual liberty of former Ministers to the fullest extent possible.

These guidelines do not apply to former Ministers who remain in the Senate or House of Commons to the extent that they would impede the performance of their duties as Parliamentarians, but in such circumstances the former Minister must take care to follow the appropriate Parliamentary laws, rules and conventions relating to conflict of interest.

1) Within a period of two years of leaving office, Ministers should not:

- a) accept appointment to a board of directors of a commercial corporation which, as a matter of course, was in a special relationship with the department or agency for which they were responsible on an ongoing basis during the last two years of their participation in the Ministry;
- b) change sides to act for or on behalf of any person or commercial corporation in connection with any specific proceeding, transaction, case or other matter to which the Government of Canada is a party and in which they had a personal and substantial involvement on behalf of the Government during the last two years of their participation in the Ministry;
- c) lobby for or on behalf of any person or commercial corporation before any department or agency for which they were responsible on an ongoing basis during the last two years of their participation in the Ministry.

2) Within a period of one year of leaving office, Ministers should not:

- a) accept employment with a commercial corporation with which they had significant direct official dealings as Ministers during the last year of their participation in the Ministry;

- b) change sides to act for or on behalf of any person or commercial corporation in connection with any specific proceeding, case, transaction or other matter which fell under their authority during the last year of their participation in the Ministry;
- c) give counsel for commercial purposes concerning the programs or policies of the department or agency for which they were responsible on an ongoing basis, or with which they had a direct and substantial relationship during the last year of their participation in the Ministry.

NOTES:

For these purposes "department or agency" includes Crown corporations but not quasi-judicial bodies. "Special relationship" in respect of paragraph 1(a) means regulation of the corporation by the department or agency, receipt by the corporation of subsidies, loans or other capital assistance from the department or agency, and contractual relationships between the corporation and the department or agency.



RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

Date:
May 20, 1980

For Release: IMMEDIATE
Pour Publication: CHECK AGAINST DELIVERY

Statement By The Prime Minister
In Response To The Quebec Referendum Vote
May 20, 1980

We are experiencing tonight the fullness of democracy, with all its joys and sorrows.

After a long referendum campaign, the people of Quebec have spoken. A majority of them have decided to reject sovereignty-association, and to express their loyalty to Canada.

The victory of the "No" side in the campaign reflects the maturity of the people of Quebec, as well as the tireless work of those thousands of federalists from all political parties who agreed to work together under the leadership of Claude Ryan. In the name of all Canadians, I thank all those men and women for what they have done for our country; and I congratulate Mr. Ryan for his skill in leading his forces to victory.

Because I have fought for so long on the side of Canada, there should perhaps be no limit to the joy I feel tonight. However, I cannot put out of my mind all those "Yes" supporters who fought with such strong convictions, and who tonight have seen their option defeated by the verdict of the majority. Their disappointment prevents me from entering unreservedly into the spirit of celebration.

To my fellow Quebecers who have been wounded by defeat, I wish to say simply that we have all lost a little in this referendum. If you take account of the broken friendships, the strained family relationships, the hurt pride, there is no one among us who has not suffered some wound which we must try to heal in the days and weeks to come.

That is why I am happy and relieved that the people of Quebec have put an end to doubt, and have proclaimed today by majority vote their devotion to Canada.

The referendum has given us at least one benefit. It has forced us, as Canadians, to think more profoundly about who we are, and about the incredible spiritual and material wealth which is ours in this country. Now that we have reaffirmed our will to live together, we must apply ourselves without delay to the task of re-building our home to conform to the present needs of the Canadian family.

While there were many differences between the "Yes" and "No" supporters in the referendum, all shared a desire for change. It is upon this desire for change that we must build a renewed Canadian federation, which will give to the people of Quebec and the whole country more reasons to proclaim proudly that we are Canadians. I hope that Mr. Lévesque will agree to take part in this renewal.

I find it encouraging that the Premiers of all the provinces took advantage of the referendum period to make clear and unequivocal statements about their desire for change. That is a reason for hope for all Canadians, because we are going to need all our ingenuity and good will to bring together the ambitions of various provinces, and respond at the same time to the needs of a unified Canada which can truly be a homeland for all of us.

I am counting on the generosity of spirit of Canadians to make sure that this desire for change, expressed in Quebec and in every part of the country, is not frustrated. I am counting on our long tradition of sharing, and on our willingness to respect the linguistic and cultural diversity of this land. I am counting on our wisdom, and on our sense of the honourable compromise.

Wanting to live together as Canadians means, first of all, accepting each other as we are, with all our differences of language and culture, but also with our shared commitment to the principles of freedom and of helping each other, which are at the heart of the Canadian experience.

Wanting to live together as Canadians does not mean downplaying our different pasts in this country, nor renouncing our cultural originality. As Emmanuel Mounier wrote: "We all have many smaller homelands within the larger one". In that sense, we can be true Quebecers, Newfoundlanders or Albertans, while at the same time being true Canadians.

It is federalism which has allowed us in the past, and will allow us in the future, to create this miracle of economic and cultural sharing within a framework of respect for our many differences.

Federalism, far from being out-dated, is the way of the future for our troubled world. It alone is capable of serving successfully both the need to preserve different cultural environments, and the need to work together to solve the problems of our times.

That is why I invite all Canadians to take up once again, with vision and daring, the great work of strengthening and renewing the Canadian federation.

To those who may wish to recreate in this land those old nationalistic barriers between peoples, barriers of which the world has been trying to rid itself, I say we Canadians do not have to repeat the mistakes of the past. We can create a better future. All of us have the opportunity to show the whole world that we are not the last colonials on earth, but rather among the first people to free themselves from the old world of nation-states.

With God's help, we shall succeed.



RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

Date: 1e 24 juin 1980

For Release

Pour Publication: sous embargo jusqu'à
minuit, le 23 juin 1980

MESSAGE DU PREMIER MINISTRE À L'OCCASION DE LA
FÊTE DE LA SAINT-JEAN-BAPTISTE, LE 24 JUIN 1980

Les feux de la Saint-Jean brilleront cette année d'un nouvel éclat, car des cendres du référendum québécois un espoir a jailli: celui d'un avenir meilleur et mieux assuré pour tous les francophones du pays.

En choisissant, en effet, de vivre leur destinée au sein du Canada, les Québécois ont décidé de peser de tout leur poids politique pour forcer le renouveau constitutionnel et inscrire, dans la loi et dans les faits, les droits de tous les francophones du Canada.

Ils ont refusé d'abandonner à leur sort un million de leurs frères de langue et de culture françaises dispersés dans les autres provinces. Et il convient aujourd'hui de fêter cette solidarité réaffirmée entre francophones du Québec et francophones du reste du pays.

Mais plus que la célébration d'une nouvelle solidarité entre Canadiens français, la Saint-Jean sera, cette année, la fête des retrouvailles entre Québécois divisés par leurs options politiques sur l'avenir du Québec mais unis par un même attachement indéfectible à leur langue et à leur culture.

Si déchirante qu'ait été la lutte référendaire, elle ne portait, en effet, que sur le choix des moyens les plus efficaces d'assurer l'épanouissement du fait français en Amérique. Sur l'objectif ultime, qui était et qui demeure la sauvegarde et l'enrichissement de notre patrimoine français, nous sommes tous solidaires. Et c'est à cette profondeur de l'âme que devra se célébrer aujourd'hui l'union sacrée entre francophones du Québec et du pays tout entier.

A tous mes compatriotes canadiens-français, je souhaite une joyeuse fête de la Saint-Jean.



RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

Date: June 24, 1980.

For Release: UNDER EMBARGO UNTIL
MIDNIGHT JUNE 23, 1980
Pour Publication:

THE PRIME MINISTER'S ST. JEAN BAPTISTE DAY
MESSAGE, JUNE 24, 1980.

The Saint Jean Baptiste Day bonfires will burn brighter than ever this year, for from the ashes of the Quebec referendum new hope has sprung - the hope of a better, more secure future for all the country's Francophones.

In choosing to reassert their shared destiny to other Canadians, Quebecers decided to bring all their political power to bear in order to bring about constitutional renewal and to ensure that the rights of all Francophones in Canada are recognized both in law and in public practice.

Quebecers refused to abandon the million people, related by the French language and culture, who live in the other provinces. So today it is only proper to celebrate the reaffirmation of this solidarity between the Francophones of Quebec and the Francophones in the rest of the country.

This year the Saint Jean Baptiste holiday will be more than the celebration of a new solidarity among French Canadians, however. It will be a family reunion for Quebecers divided by their political views about Quebec's future but united by a common and indestructible attachment to their language and culture.

No matter how divisive the referendum struggle might have been, it was, after all, simply an instrument for choosing the most effective way of defending and promoting the French fact in North America. As far as the ultimate goal is concerned, which was and which remains the safeguarding and enrichment of our French heritage, we are all united. And it is in this spirit that the special union between the Francophones of Quebec and those in the other provinces should be celebrated.

To all my French-Canadian compatriots I extend my best wishes for a joyful Saint Jean Baptiste holiday.



RELEASE

COMMUNIQUE

Date:

For Release: (under embargo until
10 pm June 29, 1980)
Pour Publication

PRIME MINISTER TRUDEAU'S

MESSAGE TO CANADIANS

JULY 1, 1980

On this 113th anniversary of Confederation, when Canadians in all provinces and territories are expressing a desire for a renewal of our federal system of government, it is worthwhile for all of us to pause and reflect upon what Canada is and can become, and what it means to be a Canadian.

To stimulate that reflection, I would like to offer for public consideration the following statement, which I have submitted to the provincial premiers as one possible description of who and what we are:

"We, the people of Canada, proudly proclaim that we are
and shall always be, with the help of God,
a free and self-governing people.

"Born of a meeting of the English and French presence
on North American soil which had long been
the home of our native peoples, and enriched
by the contribution of millions of people
from the four corners of the earth, we have
chosen to create a life together which transcends
the differences of blood relationships, language
and religion, and which willingly accepts the
experience of sharing our wealth and cultures,
while respecting our diversity.

"We have chosen to live together in one sovereign
country, a true federation, conceived as a
constitutional monarchy and founded on democratic
principles.

"Faithful to our history, and united by a common desire
to give new life and strength to our federation,
we are resolved to create together a new
Constitution which:
shall be conceived and adopted in Canada,
shall reaffirm the official status of the French
and English languages in Canada, and the diversity
of cultures within Canadian society,
shall enshrine our fundamental freedoms, our
basic civil, human and language rights, including
the right to be educated in one's own language,
French or English, where numbers warrant,
shall define the rights of our native peoples, and
shall define the authority of Parliament and of
the Legislative Assemblies of our several
Provinces.

"We further declare that our Parliament and provincial
legislatures, our various governments and their
agencies shall have no other purpose than to
strive for the happiness and fulfillment of
each and all of us."

I would welcome comments and suggestions from any and
all Canadians who may want to participate personally and creatively
in the process of constitutional renewal by offering ideas for
improving that statement of principles.

As we join today in the celebration of Canada's
birthday, let us also work together to assure Canada a long life of
unity, strength and freedom.

Release

Date: September 4, 1980
For release: Immediate

The Prime Minister announced today the appointment of Mr. Thomas Kent as a Commissioner under the Special Inquires Act to investigate the concentration of the ownership and control of the daily newspaper industry in Canada.

As Commissioner, Mr. Kent will be asked to examine and report on:

- (a) the degree to which the present situation in the newspaper industry has affected or might affect fulfilment of the newspaper industry's responsibilities to the public;
- (b) the consequences of the elimination of daily newspapers for individual citizens and community life in those cities where a newspaper has been eliminated in recent years;
- (c) the consequence of the present situation in the newspaper industry for the political, economic, social and intellectual vitality and cohesion of the nation as a whole;
- (d) such measures as might be warranted to remedy any matter that the Commission considers should be remedied as a result of the concentration of the ownership and control of the industry and the recent closing of newspapers.

The Commission will:

- 1. be authorized to exercise all the powers conferred upon Commissioners by section II of the Inquires Act;
- 2. be authorized to adopt such procedures and methods as it may from time to time deem expedient for the proper conduct of the inquiry and sit places in Canada as it may decide from time to time;

3. be authorized to engage the services of such counsel, staff, clerks and technical advisers as it considers necessary or advisable at such rates of remuneration and reimbursement as may be approved by the Treasury Board;
4. be required to report to the Governor in Council not later than July st, 1981.

This announcement confirms the federal government's intentions as mentioned in a press release from the Honourable James Fleming's office on September 3, 1980.

Release

September 16, 1980

Date:

Immediate

For release:

On behalf of the Prime Minister, the Hon. James Fleming announced today the appointment of Mr. Borden Spears and Mr. Laurent Picard as Commissioners to the Special Inquiry investigating the concentration of ownership in the Canadian newspaper industry.

Mr. Picard, the Dean of McGill's Faculty of Management, and Mr. Spears, a Senior Editor with the Toronto Star, will join Mr. Tom Kent who was appointed Chairman of the Special Inquiry on September 4, 1980.

The Commission will be required to report to the Governor-in-Council not later than July 1, 1981.

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BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

LAURENT PICARD

Laurent Picard, 52, is the Dean of the Faculty of Management at McGill University. Mr. Picard, a graduate of Laval University and Harvard University was Executive Vice-President of the CBC from 1968 until 1972 when he was appointed President of the Corporation - a position he held for three years.

His career has included the position of Professor and Associate Director of L'Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales with the University of Montreal and membership on numerous Boards of Directors including Telesat Canada, Atomic Energy of Canada and the National Film Board.

BORDEN SPEARS

Borden Spears, 67, is a Senior Editor with the Toronto Star and a graduate of the University of Western Ontario. Mr. Spears joined the Toronto Star as a reporter and has served as the Star's City Editor as well as Managing Editor.

His career includes the Executive Editor's position at the Financial Post and the Editor's desk at "Maclean's". Mr. Spears was the Executive Consultant to the Special Senate Committee on the Mass Media.

Release

Date:

September 19, 1980

For release:

Immediate

The Prime Minister announced today the appointment of Mr. Martin Wilk as Chief Statistician of Canada effective December 1, 1980.

Mr. Wilk was born in Montreal on December 18, 1922. He received a degree in Engineering from McGill University in 1945 and in 1955 completed his Masters and Doctoral degrees in Statistics at Iowa State University.

Mr. Wilks joined the technical staff of Bell Laboratories in 1956. While with Bell Laboratories, Mr. Wilk also assumed teaching responsibilities with Princeton University from June of 1955 to June 1957 and, from 1959 to 1962, served as Professor of Statistics at Rutgers University. Mr. Wilk was appointed Statistical Director with Bell Laboratories in 1969.

In 1970 Mr. Wilk was appointed Director of Modelling Research with the American Telephone and Telegraph Corporation and in 1976 he became Assistant Vice-President and Director of Corporate Planning.



Communiqué

Date: le 19 septembre 1980
immédiate

Pour publication:

Le Premier ministre a annoncé aujourd'hui la nomination de M. Martin Wilk au poste de statisticien en chef du Canada à compter du 1er décembre 1980.

M. Wilk est né à Montréal le 18 décembre 1922. Il a reçu un diplôme d'ingénieur de l'université McGill en 1945, puis continué ses études de maîtrise et de doctorat en statistique à l'Université de l'Etat de l'Iowa, terminant en 1955.

M. Wilk s'est joint au personnel technique des laboratoires Bell en 1956. Tout en étant à l'emploi de cette entreprise, M. Wilk a enseigné à l'université Princeton de juin 1955 à juin 1957 et a été professeur de statistique à l'université Rutgers de 1959 à 1962. Il a été nommé directeur de la statistique des laboratoires Bell en 1969.

En 1970, M. Wilk a été nommé directeur de la recherche de modèles statistiques (Modelling Research) de la American Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, devenant vice-président adjoint et directeur de la planification de l'entreprise en 1976.



Release

Date:

For release:

Statement By The Prime Minister

Ottawa, October 2, 1980

I will speak tonight of our past and of our future and of constitutional change.

A century and thirteen years ago, a group of remarkable people launched a remarkable endeavor. They created a country.

It was not the logic of economists that made this possible. It was not the reason of geographers. It was the force of a vision larger than its time, the force of a dream at once simple and grand.

In this vast land would be built a country that was truly independent. In this country would live a people that was truly free. In this people would grow a tradition where English and French, Indian and Inuit, new Canadian and pioneer would unite despite their differences, so that justice and fair play and the practice of sharing would flourish.

It is a long and painstaking process, building a country to match a dream. But just as each generation has made the sacrifices so each has reaped the rewards. Every generation of Canadians has given more than it has taken.

Now it is our time to repay our inheritance. Our duty is clear: it is to complete the foundations of our independence and of our freedoms.

At the recent constitutional conference, Premier Davis was surely expressing the hopes of most Canadians when he said that now was the time "to take the first sensible steps... to renew our unity and to revive our nationhood."

That we first ministers failed is for me a matter of great personal regret, the same regret that has been felt by every prime minister and many of the premiers who have held office since the 1920s, when the first of many attempts to canadianize our Constitution ended in failure.

Why have we not succeeded? Why has every attempt in more than half a century led to failure and frustration?

It is because we sought perfection in a real and very human world. We assumed that it was possible in a system of diverse governments for all to agree in all respects on everything. In accepting that the only agreement could be unanimous agreement, we took that ideal of unanimity and made it a tyrant.

Unanimity gave each First Minister a veto: and that veto was increasingly used to seek the particular good of a particular region or province. So we achieved the good of none; least of all did we achieve the good of all, the common good.

We were led by the dictates of unanimity to bargain freedom against fish, fundamental rights against oil, the independence of our country against long distance telephone rates.

But we were led further still, towards a radically new concept of Canada, one in which the national good was merely the sum total of provincial demands, one where the division of powers upon which our federation traditionally rests, could be altered for no other reason than that Provinces agreed amongst themselves that it should be altered.

Canadians cannot accept that kind of Canada. It would not be the Canada we know, much less the Canada we want. It would be ten countries each seeking advantage over the other, without any means to seek the good of all.

So again, the eleven first ministers, have failed to reach agreement as they had failed so many times before. But must that forever prevent the people of Canada from confirming their independence and securing their freedoms?

Surely, the independence of the nation -- the unquestioned right of Canadians to rule themselves -- is not a matter for dispute among governments. Independence belongs to all Canadians.

Surely, the fundamental rights of each Canadian are not a matter for dispute among governments. Rights belong to all the people.

Surely, freedom is not a federal/provincial question. Freedom, above all, belongs to the people.

And so, surely, the Canadian people must now find a way of breaking out of fifty-three years of constitutional paralysis.

There is such a way. It is a legal way, though it demands collective determination. Through the one institution in which all Canadians are represented, the Parliament of Canada, Canadians can break the dead-lock among their eleven governments.

Earlier today, a Joint Resolution was placed on the Order Paper of Parliament, which, if Parliament approves, will provide a key to our future as a nation. The Speaker has asked that Parliament return on Monday to begin debate on that Resolution. Every Member of Parliament from every corner of this land is asked to participate in this historic act.

The Resolution proposes, first, that the Constitution be brought home in a way that will lead, by the end of four years, to a new amending process, free from the straitjacket of unanimity.

Patriation will in no way take power from the provinces, it will take power only from the British Parliament. At long last we will have a Constitution truly our own.

Second, the Resolution asks that the Constitution contain a charter of rights and freedoms. The charter -- like patriation -- will not transfer power from the provincial governments to the Canadian government. To the contrary,

it will confer power on the people of Canada, power to protect themselves from abuses by public authorities.

Rights are the common heritage of every Canadian. There is no place in Canada for second class citizenship. Therefore the Resolution will ask that the Constitution make our rights and freedoms binding on all governments.

Every Canadian will be guaranteed the fundamental freedoms of conscience, of opinion, of assembly and the democratic right to vote.

Every Canadian will enjoy the full protection of the law. Equal treatment for all, without discrimination due to sex, colour, or origin, will be enshrined.

Every Canadian will be guaranteed the right to move freely to any part of Canada to seek a job, to buy a home, to raise a family in his or her traditions. And, inseparable from that, the right of parents, be they English-speaking or French-speaking, to have their children educated in their own official language will be assured. Each and every Premier, in Montreal in 1978, committed himself to the principle that "each child of the French-speaking or English-speaking minority is entitled to an education in his or her language in the primary or secondary school in each province wherever numbers warrant." We will put that agreement of the provinces, the agreement of the Premiers into the Constitution.

The third element of the Resolution will be to enshrine the principle of equalization -- the principle of sharing across this land -- which is the very essence of our country.

Parliament will be expected to satisfy itself that the Resolution has fully met the wishes of the Canadian people. But Parliament will also be asked to take action without undue delay. The reason is simple: Canadians gave their word.

This past spring, when Quebecers were urged by their provincial government to separate from Canada, people in all parts of the country confirmed the bargain, the social contract, which made Confederation possible: the promise that all can share fully in Canada's heritage.

The Canadian Government's commitment was clear. So was the commitment of all national party leaders and of each of the Premiers. Hundreds of thousands of individual Canadians signed petitions; schools, churches, and city councils declared themselves.

It was more than a commitment to Quebecers, even though the Québec referendum was the immediate reason for it. The commitment was from each Canadian to every other Canadian to change our country for the better.

The people, through Parliament, can now redeem that pledge. Freed of the paralysis of the past, with our constitution home, with our full independence beyond question, with our rights and freedoms guaranteed, the process of reform and renewal can truly proceed. Our government is willing, indeed it is anxious, to resume discussions on the Constitution with the Provinces, once the way has been provided to make progress.

In this complex and turbulent world, Canadians can no longer afford to have fundamental aspects concerning the nature of our country left unresolved and uncertain, to feed confrontation, division and disunity. We are summoned to a great act of national will: we must take unto ourselves and for our children, the ultimate responsibility for the preservation of our country.

We as a people can meet this challenge. In doing so, we will clear the way for the generation now rising to better express and pursue the amity by which we live, the new deal for Westerners and Quebecers, for Ontarians and Atlantic Canadians, for Northerners and Native Peoples.

It is an achievement worthy of our heritage. But it is more. It is an achievement worthy of our future together.

October 2, 1980

THE CANADIAN CONSTITUTION 1980

Highlights of a proposed Resolution respecting the Constitution of Canada

Introduction

Soon Canadians will witness a truly historic event as Parliament is asked to take steps to patriate Canada's Constitution. The Government of Canada will place before Parliament a proposed Resolution to bring the Constitution home, and to end the responsibility of the British Parliament to amend the Canadian Constitution.

In addition to patriation, the Resolution contains several important constitutional provisions:

- For the first time, the basic rights and freedoms of Canadians will be entrenched in a Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms so that they cannot be infringed upon by any single government, legislature, or Parliament. Individuals and minorities who feel aggrieved will have recourse to the courts.
- In the Charter, Canadians will be assured of the freedom to move across the country, take up residence, and pursue employment in any province.
- The Charter will guarantee that citizens of the English and French language minority in a province have the right to educate their children in that language wherever numbers warrant.
- The principle of equalization, which involves the redistribution of wealth among the richer and poorer provinces, will be recognized so that Canadians in all provinces can continue to be provided with a reasonable level of public services.
- An amending procedure will ensure that all changes to the Constitution can be made in Canada.

The Resolution

A proposed Joint Resolution of the Senate and House of Commons containing provisions for patriation and the constitutional proposals outlined above has been published by the Government of Canada. If the proposed Resolution is endorsed by Parliament, the Government of Canada will submit the Joint Address to the Queen, requesting that the British Parliament enact the provisions contained in the Resolution, and transfer to Canada authority over all the provisions contained in British constitutional statutes relating to Canada.

The highlights of the provisions in the Resolution are described below. For a more detailed explanation, readers should refer to the full text of the Resolution.

The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms

The Charter will guarantee that Canadians are entitled to the following rights and freedoms in respect to all matters of federal, provincial and territorial responsibility:

- Fundamental freedoms, which include freedom of conscience and religion; freedom of thought, belief, opinion and expression, including freedom of the press and other media of information; and freedom of peaceful assembly and of association.
- Democratic rights, which comprise the right to vote in the election of the members of the House of Commons and of a legislative assembly; the right to stand for office in either of these institutions; the requirement that no House of Commons and no legislative assembly continue for longer than five years except in extraordinary circumstances, and the requirement that there be an annual sitting of Parliament and each legislature.
- Mobility rights, which enshrine the rights of every Canadian citizen to move freely from one province to another, to establish a residence and to seek a job anywhere in Canada, as well as to enter, remain in, and leave the country.
- Minority language educational rights, which provide that citizens of the English-speaking or French-speaking minority of a province have the right to educate their children in that minority language, wherever numbers warrant.
- Legal rights, which include among them the right to life, liberty, and security; the right to equality before the law; protection against unlawful search and seizure, detention and imprisonment; protection against denial of counsel, undue delay of trial, and cruel or unusual treatment or punishment; and the right to the assistance of an interpreter.
- Non-discrimination rights, which protect citizens from discrimination on the basis of race, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, age or sex. (To allow the federal and provincial governments to make appropriate adjustments, these particular rights will not take effect until three years after patriation.)

The Charter will also enshrine some rights that were previously set out in federal legislation or in the Constitution:

- Official language rights, which provide for the right to use English or French in Parliament, in federal courts, and in communications with any head or central office of the Government of Canada.

The use of either English or French in the legislatures, the courts, and in statutes and records of the provinces of Quebec and Manitoba will continue to be protected by existing constitutional provisions.

Finally, the Charter declares that Canadians enjoying rights which are not mentioned in the Charter will continue to enjoy them. This includes the traditional rights and freedoms enjoyed by the native peoples of Canada.

Equalization and Regional Disparities

The Parliament and Government of Canada will be committed to the principle of making equalization payments to the poorer provinces. Both orders of government will be committed to promoting equal opportunities for Canadians, furthering economic development to reduce disparities, and providing essential public services at a reasonable level to all Canadians.

Amending Formula

The Resolution provides that those amendments to the Constitution, which formerly had to be made in London, will require the unanimous consent of Parliament and the legislatures until an acceptable amending formula can be found using one of three methods:

- If, during the next two years, federal and provincial governments can reach unanimous agreement on a formula, it will be adopted. To facilitate agreement, a first ministers' constitutional conference will be held each year until a formula is implemented.
- If the provinces and federal government fail to agree unanimously on a formula but eight or more provinces, representing at least 80 per cent of the total population of all the provinces, agree within two years after patriation on an amending procedure that meets the requirements set out in the Resolution, this formula and a formula similar in principle to the "Victoria

formula" will be put to the people in a referendum. The federal government will also have the opportunity, at that time, to put forward a formula of its own choice, instead of the modified Victoria formula.

If the provinces do not present an alternative formula, the modified Victoria formula will automatically come into effect two years after patriation. In general, that formula would require that amendments to the Constitution be approved by Parliament and by either the legislative assemblies or, in a national referendum, a majority of voters in a majority of the provinces, including:

- every province that has or has had a population of at least 25 per cent of the population of Canada
- at least two Atlantic provinces with combined populations of at least 50 per cent of the population of all the Atlantic provinces, and
- at least two Western provinces with combined populations of at least 50 per cent of the population of all the Western provinces.

The decision to call a national referendum on a constitutional amendment would rest with the Canadian Parliament.



Release

Date: October 31, 1980.

For release: IMMEDIATE

The Prime Minister today released the following statement concerning last night's address by the Premier of Alberta:

The National Energy Program tabled in the House of Commons on Tuesday night had three goals: energy security, opportunity and fairness.

The people of Canada are aware that negotiations had been going on between the Government of Canada and the governments of the producing provinces for more than a year. By the time of the Budget it had not yet been possible to reach agreement with the producing provinces on a basis which all parties considered fair. From their point of view, the producing provinces sought a pricing and revenue sharing package which would have yielded them "the same net benefits" as the proposals which were set out in the December 11, 1979 Budget, tabled by the Conservative Party. The producing provinces also took the view that it would be unfair - indeed, unacceptable - for the Government of Canada to impose taxes on natural gas exports. Finally the Premier of Alberta was emphatic that there should be no new federal tax imposed at the wellhead.

For its part, the federal government took the view that it had a moral and constitutional right to levy new taxes such as export taxes, in order to achieve a more reasonable share of the windfall revenues accruing from changes in the world price of oil.

The Government of Canada was mindful of the provinces' "same net benefits" targets, and had made a serious attempt to design new arrangements that would satisfy that criterion.

Right up to the last meeting the federal government maintained its right to impose export taxes on energy - as it does now on oil exports, and as it did for 27 years on electricity exports. However, at an early stage in the negotiations the Government of Canada offered to forego an export tax if the producing provinces would agree to consider new interprovincial revenue sharing mechanisms designed to more fully equalize revenues among provincial governments.

The province of Alberta rejected this alternative.

The province of Alberta took the view, outlined as recently as October 17th, in a letter to me from Premier Lougheed that the Government of Canada should secure any new revenues it needed from the oil and gas industry alone. The National Energy Program does incorporate new taxes on the industry, but it would be both unwise and unfair to rely on the industry exclusively for our new revenues. There must be a more reasonable sharing of revenues between governments. This means that the provinces must give up some of their share, in favour of the Government of Canada.

The National Energy Program seeks to achieve this objective in a manner which meets publicly-stated provincial requirements - no gas export tax, no tax on the wellhead.

The Government of Alberta now has taken exception to our new proposals. It questions our right to secure revenues in the way set out in the National Energy Program. However, it should be clear that we were guided to this approach through our desire to accommodate fully their concerns about other ways of securing new revenues for the federal government. What the province seems to be saying is that the Government of Canada should not secure new revenues at all. I cannot accept that proposition; nor, I think would most Canadians.

Because of the need to provide pricing certainty to both the energy industry and to consumers we had no choice but to proclaim the relevant provisions of federal legislation which permit the Government of Canada to set the price of natural gas and oil in interprovincial and international trade and to put in place the required pricing regulations.

We took these steps in the hope and expectation that they would be only a short bridge to the time when new pricing agreements could be signed with the producing provinces, at which point the pricing regulations can be rescinded. We are anxious to reach agreement on this point, as the Ministers of Energy and Finance have indicated in the House of Commons.

Against this background, it is disappointing that the Government of Alberta has announced its intention to curtail production of oil by up to 180,000 barrels a day.

Such a response to what we believe is a fair and conciliatory package is surely uncalled for. It will impose major economic burdens on all Canadians, forcing us to import more costly foreign oil. It will dramatically reduce the cash flow to the oil industry, undermining Canada's efforts to achieve energy security. It begs a fundamental question about our economic union - should provinces interfere in the free movement of goods, especially strategic goods such as oil - within Canada?

At the same time Mr. Lougheed has promised that there will be no shortages in Canada and that no oil consumer will suffer shortfalls because of actions by the Alberta Government. This is a welcome commitment by the Government of Alberta. Canadians can be assured that the two governments will work together to ensure adequate supplies for everyone.

Naturally we are surprised at the Alberta Government's response. The National Energy Program was fair to Alberta. It reduced its share of oil and gas revenues only marginally. It is frankly difficult to understand how a government, which was offered a program to double its oil and gas revenues, already at very high levels, in the period from 1979 to 1983 should regard this program as unfair in its sharing of revenues. But we are prepared to listen to Alberta's arguments. We are prepared to sit down with Alberta to seek and provide clarifications of our respective positions and we are prepared to do that quickly.

We also note Alberta's acknowledgement of the federal right to set oil and gas prices, and their desire to test, in the courts, the legality of our natural gas tax. There is no question in our minds of our right to impose such tax - but Alberta obviously disagrees.

In Canada, disputes such as these should be settled by normal legal procedures and Alberta has every right to choose such a course. On our part, we are prepared to expedite this judicial process so that this issue can be quickly resolved.

We are dismayed, however, that the Government of Alberta has decided to hold in abeyance decisions on the oil sands projects. The National Energy Program offers a pricing program which all sides appear to agree is attractive - a program which in our view makes these projects economically viable. In our view, it is most unwise to put these projects in jeopardy, for they are important to Canada's energy future and to Alberta's economic development. We would hope that the Alberta Government would not use these projects as a bargaining tool in a revenue sharing dispute. The Government of Canada has not done so, and we hope that the Alberta authorities will move quickly to allow the private sector sponsors to proceed.

The National Energy Program will make Canadians independent of the world oil markets. It will ensure Canadians a major role in an industry from which they have been largely excluded. And it will bring fairness, fairness to all Canadians. The Government of Canada is confident that when Canadians have a chance to study it, they will agree that the National Energy Program is what Canada presently needs.



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The Prime Minister's New Year's Message

Today, as with every New Year's Day, people tend to open their eyes to the future with a sense of hope and confidence. It is not that we close our eyes to our present problems -- whether personal, national or global. It is just that this new beginning reinforces our belief that for every problem there is a solution, and that we can find it.

To open our eyes to the reality of today, and to the possibilities of tomorrow, is in itself an act of confidence. It reveals that we are not afraid to grapple with the real problems of our life together in this country, and on this earth; nor are we doubtful of our ability to create together a better life for all.

Canada

When we raise our eyes above our daily concerns, and look around the country and around the globe, we see much that is magnificent, and much that is not.

We see the awesome ability of the human intellect to invent new technology for the ever more sophisticated needs of modern industry and contemporary life. It is magical technology. It helps create new factories, new jobs, new products, better education, marvelous new medical procedures, more efficient farms and offices, and even the electronic toys with which some of your children are probably playing right now.

We can reduce a huge computer to the size of your thumbnail. We can send a space probe through the rings of Saturn and out toward the limits of the solar system, and beyond. We have virtually eliminated some diseases which have plagued mankind for centuries.

But we can also destroy each other much more efficiently than our fathers or grandfathers could. We can, if we choose, look at the world and not see the poverty, hunger and injustice suffered by many millions of its people. We have not found the key which will open the door to permanent world peace, or international economic stability, or fair chances for the majority of our fellow human beings.

Here at home we are much afflicted by the Canadian disease, whose major symptom is an inward fixation on our own problems. We are very adept at narrowing our eyes and our interest to see only what other groups of Canadians, other provinces or regions may have that we do not. We peer so suspiciously at each other that we cannot see that we Canadians are standing on the mountain-top of human wealth, freedom and privilege.

In time, even in our own lifetime, the ever growing gap between rich and poor countries, the ever louder cries of anguish from the peoples of the Third World, could force our eyes open, could violently divert our attention away from our own preoccupations, toward global injustices which we have too frequently chosen not to see.

It need not be so. Things can happen differently. We can help to make them happen, if we choose.

We can start today, in the traditional spirit of New Year's Day, by choosing to open our eyes to our present good fortune and our future possibilities. Let us start by giving thanks for the privilege of living together in one of the most favoured and fortunate lands on earth.

Let us resolve to renew our country, so that our children may inherit a land of even greater strength, and freedom and unity. As a country, we are in the incredibly fortunate position of having no problems which cannot be substantially resolved by an act of our own national will. Therefore, let us will once again to live together in peace and equality, respecting each other's rights and freedoms, sharing fairly the rich opportunities of this great land.

Happiness has been defined as having a "right relationship" between ourselves and every other person to whom we are related, whether as friends, relatives, employees, fellow citizens, or fellow human beings. That is also a pretty good definition of peace, and of justice. It means giving to every other person what they have a right to expect from us, and receiving what we have a right to expect from them.

The intriguing aspect of that definition of happiness, whether it be applied to individuals or societies, is that each of us is individually responsible for making it happen. Each of us can make a difference, whether for good or ill.

May 1981 be a year in which each of us, and all of us, strive to build a right relationship among Canadians, and between Canada and the world, especially that part of the world which suffers so grievously from poverty and oppression.

With our eyes wide open to the reality of today, and the promise of tomorrow, let us join together in wishing each other a very happy New Year.

Puissions-nous, en 1981, prendre un nouveau départ dans l'établissement de "justes relations" entre Canadiens d'abord, mais aussi entre le Canada et le reste du monde, en particulier les pays du Tiers-Monde gravement touchés par la pauvreté et l'oppression.

Les yeux ouverts sur nous-mêmes et sur le reste de l'univers, souhaitons-nous aujourd'hui une bonne et heureuse année. C'est le voeu que je vous fais au nom de tous les Canadiens.

Pierre Elliott Trudeau

